The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2931. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

Important Speech by the President Elect.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naval Appropriation Bill Before the Senate.

Debate on a Proposition to Build Seven Steam Sloops-of-War.

Speeches of Messrs. Mason, of Virginia, and Fessenden, of Maine.

EXCITING DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.

Adoption of a Resolution Declaring Against Interference with Slavery.

Outrages on Federal Property to be Inquired Into.

ARRIVAL OF THE BROOKLYN AT PENSACOLA.

DEPARTURE OF THE SECESSION TROOPS.

The Overwhelming Union Triumph in Tennessee.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

THE ELECTION IN TENNESSEE AND TEXAS.

Private dispatches from Tennessee indicate that the State has voted against having any Convention, at the same time it has elected an overwhelming majority of Union delegates to one. Mr. ETHERIDGE'S county is nearly unanimous for Union. Later and fuller advices received from Texas show that only about forty-six counties in the State voted at the recent election for a Convention, and only one-eighth, instead of one-third, of the usual popular vote was cast. Under the law referring the secession Ordinance to the people, the election comes off in twenty days notice, and the returns are ordered to be received for only seven days thereafter, so that the result may be declared in time to get the State out of the Union on the 2d of March, before LINCOLN'S inauguration. Texans here say, that in seven days it will be impossible to get returns from more than forty counties in the State. If this is so, Gov. HOUSTON, whose bravery and firmness in support of an honest instinct no man questions, will be compelled to refuse to consider anything on the election which brings him returns only from a fragment of the people.

Messrs. GILMER, ETHERIDGE and NELSON, of Tennessee, say that if the North will now do anything to give them any basis on which to stand at home, the Border States can't be dragged out of the Union, and will undertake themselves to crush out secession and rebellion all over the South,

THE PEACE CONVENTION—PROSPECT OF A SETTLEMENT.

The Peace Conference had only a short session to-day. Mr. TYLER, who was detained in his room yesterday by sickness, was in his seat. He gave notice of having received the certificate of his election to the Virginia State Convention, and said he should expect to be able to make a satisfactory report to that body of the action of this. As he should desire to leave here in the course of the week, he should insist on some definite action prior to that time. It was then given out that the Committee on Adjustment would probably report on Wednesday, recommending the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line, with restrictions upon the acquisition of new territory. Members of the Conference are quite confident of a favorable result.

Mr. CROWNSHIELD pronounces the absurd report of his remarks in the Peace Convention, an entire fabrication, and expresses himself greatly amused at the ingenuity of the author of the report.

Another member tells me to-night that they hope to close before Saturday night, and make public their proceedings. He says the proceedings go on pleasantly and amicably, with very little acrimonious debate.

THURLOW WEED is here, laboring with his accustomed power and zeal. He is much more hopeful of a satisfactory adjustment than he was when last here.

PRIVATE CAUCUSING OF THE "PEACE CONGRESSMEN."

Nearly all the delegations to the Peace Conference were caucusing separately all day Sunday. No definite conclusion seems to be arrived at by any of them. One of the most prominent gentlemen in the delegation stated to-night that they were all at sea; that several propositions had been submitted, upon which there were scarcely three of the same opinion. He regretted that there was really no binding authority attached to the Convention, and said there would probably be no result for good arrived at, further than that derived from the interchange of opinions of leading men of different sections of the country.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The debate in the Senate to-day, on the proposition to build new war steamers, was very earnest and spicy. Mr. FESSENDEN was bold, elegant, keen, and searching; PRESTON KING, direct, practical, and pointed. Neither of them left MASON ground to stand upon. The sentiment in favor of enforcing the laws grows stronger in Congress daily.

LIVELY DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.

There was a lively time in the House, to-day, on the resolution declaring that Congress has neither the right nor the disposition to interfere with Slavery in the States where its exists. The Democrats disliked to vote that Congress had no such "disposition," but were compelled to face the music and swell the unanimous vote in the affirmative. This was done to strengthen the hands of the Southern Union men.

RUMORED MAL-TREATMENT OF THE BRITISH CONSUL AT MOBILE.

It is currently reported that the President received a telegram to-day from Mobile, announcing the maltreatment of the British Consul. The rumor created quite an excitement in diplomatic circles, and Lord LYONS called at the State Department to ascertain the facts. What information he received has not transpired.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The disposition to-day, seems to be to put the Pacific Railroad through, just as it passed the Senate, and forego the proposed amendments.

THE DEFICIENCY AND NAVY BILLS.

The Senate, to-day, voted unanimously to adhere to their Chiriqui amendment to the Deficiency bill. This contest is becoming very earnest. The probability is the Senate will put an amendment on the Navy bills also, if the House persists in its opposition. The overwhelming vote of the Senate forebodes the loss of both bills unless the House recedes. The new Committee of Conference, appointed on the part of the House, is understood to be against the amendment; the Senate Committee are decidedly for it.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR NEVADA.

There is a strong probability of the passage of the bill, organizing the Territorial Government of Nevada, this session. The measure will be of vast importance to the development of the riches of the Washoe silver region.

The Committee on the stolen bonds will report to-morrow, implicating BAILEY criminally, and FLOYD and RUSSELL only inferentially.

MR. COLFAX'S OVERLAND MAIL BILL.

There is a proposition on foot to amend in the Senate Mr. COLFAX'S House bill, establishing a daily overland mail to California, so as to transfer the Butterfield Company to a tri-weekly service only on the Central route. If Mr. GWIN can get the Republican Senators thus to turn their backs on the Chicago Platform, he will doubtless defeat all legislation for overland mails, just as he did last year, and for which California repudiated him by an overwhelming vote.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA POSTMASTERS.

South Carolina Postmasters are still ordering stamps for their offices. A Postmaster who had been called on to say whether he considered himself bound to make returns to the Federal Government before stamps could be sent him, replied to-day in violent language, adding that when he ordered an article he expected to pay, but that he didn't care a damn whether stamps were sent or not.

No further complaints have come in at the Post-office Department since orders were issued to cut off all routes in the seceding States where matter was tampered with. The orders are strict and unequivocal.

WHO TAKES THE TREASURY?

The more generally received opinion here during the last few days is, that Senator CAMERON will be offered the Treasury Department under Mr. LINCOLN, notwithstanding the bitter war made upon him from certain quarters. It is not so certain, however, whether he will accept the position. If he should decline, the name of Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, is favorably mentioned for the place. Mr. SHERMAN, present head of the Committee on Ways and Means, is a man of excellent financial ability, a sterling Republican, and a gentleman of uniform dignity and courtesy of manners. As the standard bearer of his party in the House during the protracted struggle for the Speakership at the beginning of the present Congress his bearing challenged the unqualified respect of enemies and friends. His appointment to the Cabinet, if an opening is left for Ohio, would be hailed with general satisfaction.

PROSPECTIVE CHIEF OF THE WAR OFFICE.

For the responsible position of Secretary of War under Mr. LINCOLN, the name of MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland, continues to be most frequently mentioned. The propriety of giving a Cabinet appointment to that State is very generally recognized. If decided upon, Mr. BLAIR is about the only Republican in the State whose antecedents and attainments entitle him to the distinction. Besides being a graduate of West Point, he is an able lawyer, and has the confidence and respect of all who know him. Another fact in his favor is that he is of the old Jacksonian Democratic stock,—and it is of course desirable to have something of the Democratic element in the Administration. Mr. BLAIR is, withal, a man of sound, practical common sense, and well-proved discretion.

HONORS TO GEN. SCOTT.

A subscription is being raised in Virginia to purchase the birthplace of Gen. SCOTT in Dinwiddie County—to be placed under a trust which is to prevent another child from ever being born on the same spot. The spot that gave him birth needs nothing more to make it illustrious.

A Creek delegation consisting of MOTEY, KENNARD, ECHO HEUJO, SMITH and CHICOT, are here, attempting to obtain a settlement of outstanding claims of their people against the United States. These consist of, first, claims under the treaty of 1832; second, Bounty Land Claims; third, claims for depredation by Osages, amounting in all to one million dollars.

SECESSION AND THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Very important questions are arising in the General Land Office as to its operations in the seceded States. Only one Register has resigned in Florida, yet the land business is paralyzed in that State and Louisiana. An agent of the latter State is now here trying to effect some arrangement, but Government declines. At the same time the Department contends that the title of the United States to land, like individual titles, cannot be damaged by change of jurisdiction.

THE CROWD AT THE CAPITOL.

Very many people have arrived within the past two or three days. The hotels are nearly full, and a large influx of people is expected during the present week. It is a remarkable fact, as showing the state of public feeling and sense of anxiety in the District, that very few ladies are among the arrivals.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The plans and programme for the Inauguration Ball are complete, and the list of subscribers rapidly increasing. It now appears in a fair way for successful consummation.

FORT SUMTER AND THE CHARLESTONIANS.

A prominent gentleman and Democrat showed me a private letter to-day from one of the South Carolina soldiers at Charleston, in which he writes fully of the secession movement. Says everything is complete and ready for an attack upon Fort Sumter, and that so sure as Col. HAYNE should return with an unfavorable answer, the attack will be made and Fort Sumter taken, if it costs the blood of every citizen of the State. He does not speak flatteringly of their condition, but is certain they will carry out their purpose, which if they fail to do, or waver in its execution, will drive every soldier in the State from the ranks. He speaks of the cause as a holy one, says that is the universal sentiment of the troops, and that they desire no concession from, or compromise with the North. They only wish to be left alone.

A PETITION FROM THE WOMEN OF THE COUNTRY.

Mrs. WILLARD, of Troy, arrived this evening with a mammoth petition from the women of the country to be presented to Congress asking a settlement of the national difficulties.

A member of the House proposes to introduce a resolution extending the aid of the Federal Government to the suffering people of Kansas.

Senator PUGH left for home to-day.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

Capt. MORRISON, of the revenue cutter *Lewis Cass*, has sent his resignation to the Treasury Department, and acknowledged that he had surrendered his vessel to the State authorities of Alabama. It will be seen by the following order that no resignation, under such circumstances, will be accepted. Capt. BRESHWOOD'S resignation, when received, will no doubt be disposed of in the same way:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Monday, Feb. 11, 1861.

J. J. MORRISON, of Georgia, a Captain in the revenue service of the United States, late in command of the *Lewis Cass*, having in violation of his official oath and of his duty to the Government, surrendered his vessel to the State of Alabama, it is hereby directed that his name be stricken from the rolls of the said service, by order of the President of the United States. JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of the Treasury.

Some Postmasters recently appointed in the seceded States, decline to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States Of course the offices will have to be discontinued, if persons cannot be found to take and hold them according to law. Both the Constitution and the Post-office act of 1825, are imperative in regard to the taking of the oath. No cases for the appointment of Postmasters, are acted on where the parties seek to effect changes with a view of heading off the next Administration.

WM. M. STEWART, of Washoe, has written to Representative BURCH, of California, and inclosed the caption of a memorial, which is being extensively signed by the citizens of Nevada Territory, praying for the organization of that Territory. STEWART is a son-in-law of Gov. H. S. FOOTE, and a lawyer of ability. He says Nevada is unsuited to Slavery, but this makes no difference to the people, who want a Government speedily, to protect their increasing interests from Mormon rule. The Governor of California recommends an extension of the Eastern boundary over Washoe.

The House Territorial Committee was to-day, at the instance of BURCH, instructed to report on the subject.

Hon. JOHN A. ROCKWELL, formerly member of Congress from Connecticut, suddenly died last night, it is supposed, of appoplexy. His body was discovered lying on the floor by his bed.

A private dispatch from Greenville, Tennessee, says that Green, Senator JOHNSON'S county, gives a majority against a Convention of 2,291; Washington and Hawkins Counties are strongly for the Union.

The President has recognized ROBERT O. TREADWELL as Vice Consul of Spain, at Portsmouth, N. H., and CARL SCHMIDT, of Cincinnati, as Consul of the Duchy of Brunswick and Luneburg, for Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois.

IMPORTANT FROM PENSACOLA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BROOKLYN—WITHDRAWAL OF THE STATE TROOPS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* telegraph as follows:

A messenger arrived here to-day from Pensacola, bearing despatches to the Government. He states that when the United States vessel *Brooklyn* arrived in sight of the town the troops of the seceders made arrangements to withdraw, and soon evacuated the region.

The *Brooklyn* landed supplies and provisions at Fort Pickens and she now lies off the Fort.

When the Government messenger left Pensacola, the United States steamer *Wyandotte* was quietly coaling up at the United States wharf, at the Navy-yard there.

FIVE WAR VESSELS OFF PENSACOLA.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 11.

The steamer *Arizona*, from Brazos Feb. 7th, with $111,000 in specie, has arrived.

News unimportant.

Five American war vessels were reported to be off Pensacola.

THE ALABAMA AND GEORGIA MUSKETS.

THE FIRST SURRENDERED—THE SECOND LOT IN NEGOTIATION.

The writ of replevin issued by the Superior Court, on application of W. H. D. CALLENDER, Cashier of the State Bank of Commerce, of Hartford, Conn., and directed to J. D. KENNEDY, Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, for the recovery of the muskets seized by the latter, sets forth that there were twenty-eight cases, marked diamond, L, to be shipped by the steamer *Monticello*, for Montgomery, Ala., care of the Central Railroad, Augusta, Ga.; that they contained 560 Minié rifles, for which, on the 22d of January, bills of lading were duly signed by the agents of the above-named steamers; that they were wrongfully detained from the plaintiff, &c., having been seized by defendant, while in possession of the parties with whom plaintiff had placed them, on the ground that they were contraband of war. The value of the arms is stated to be $8,500.

Mr. DUNLAP, Deputy Sheriff, who waited on Mr. KENNEDY, states that the Superintendent behaved in the handsomest manner, and expressed his entire willingness to obey any mandate of the Court. At the same time it had been his inflexible determination not to give the arms up except upon legal demand of the owners or their representatives. He immediately gave Mr. DUNLAP an order upon Commissary-General WELSH for the delivery of the arms, which had been deposited in his possession at the new arsenal in Thirty-fifth-street, corner of Seventh-avenue. The same day, the 7th, they were carted down-town and delivered to the parties claiming them, and stored for safe keeping. They have since been shipped to their destination.

There are still ten cases of muskets which have been claimed by Mr. LAMAR, on account of a Mr. SYMS, formerly of BLUNT & SYMS, in connection with a citizen of Milledgeville, Georgia, but which have not been surrendered.

The following letter from Mr. LAMAR explains the past and present state of the negotiations:

February 11, 1861.

I submit herewith the facts of my connection with the affair of the muskets seized by Mr. Superintendent KENNEDY, on board the *Monticello*, for Savannah.

Messrs. SYMS, the shippers of the ten cases, told me, on Friday, that the arms were at their command, but that Mr. CROMWELL refused to pay the expenses on them. Mr. CROMWELL, the owner of the steamer, gave me the same information on Saturday.

Hence, when I got a private dispatch from Savannah on Saturday, that the vessels were to be seized I telegraphed instantly to prevent the seizure. But it had been done the day before. I then telegraphed to Gov. BROWN, at Milledgeville, "that the guns were at the command of their owners," and he released the vessels

You will see that the arrangement to restore the guns had been made prior to the seizure of the vessels in Savannah, and though ten cases remain unclaimed, it is because their owners and Mr. CROMWELL cannot agree as to settling the expenses incurred in replevying them. With that dispute neither Gov. BROWN nor myself have anything to do.

I take the occasion to state that though the Bank of the Republic is, by the appointment of the Legislature, the Fiscal Agent of the State of Georgia, my connection with the agency of the State has been as a native Georgian, and not in my official capacity; and I am very glad that the question of the arms had been adjusted, prior to the action of Gov. BROWN, but without his knowledge at the time.

It is an unwarrantable inference that the arms going South are designed to institute war against the North. Not one man in fifty there believes that war will ensue, even in self-defence; but many think a show of arms in these agitating times will produce a good effect upon any slaves who might lend a too willing ear to the suggestions of wicked men from the North.

I am, very respectfully, yours, G. B. LAMAR.

Two of the clerks in the store of Messrs. SYMS & Co., gunsmiths, in Broadway, were yesterday before the United States Grand Jury, and examined in reference to this and other sales of arms to the seceding States.

Notwithstanding the action of the Superintendent of Police in the above cases, it is understood that he intends to seize all arms intended for the seceding States as heretofore, and the orders to the Police will not be in the least modified.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Some Indications of the Policy to be Pursued.

MR. LINCOLN'S DEPARTURE FROM SPRINGFIELD.

PARTING ADDRESS TO HIS FELLOW-TOWNSMEN—HIS TRAVELING COMPANIONS—ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Feb. 11.

Mr. LINCOLN left home at 7½ A. M., accompanied by a large concourse of people to the dépôt, where nearly 1,000 citizens had already collected. After he had shaken hands with a number of friends, he took his stand on a platform near, and spoke as follows:

MY FRIENDS: No one not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century; here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of WASHINGTON. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and in the same Almighty being I place my reliance for support, and I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which, success is certain. Again, I bid you all an affectionate farewell. [Loud applause, and cries of "We will pray for you."]

During the speech, Mr. LINCOLN betrayed much emotion, and the crowd was affected to tears. The train left at precisely half-past eight o'clock.

The following persons accompany Mr. LINCOLN:

J G. NICOLAY, Private Secretary to the President elect.

JOHN HAY.
ROBERT T. LINCOLN.
Major HUNTER, U. S. A.
Col. SUMNER, U. S. A.
Col. E. E. ELLSWORTH.
Hon. J. D. DUBOIS, State Auditor.
Col. W. H. LEMON, Aid to Gov. YATES.
Judge D. DAVIS.
Hon. O. H. BROWNING.
E. L. BAKER, Editor Springfield *Journal*.
ROBERT IRWIN.
N. B. JUDD.
GEORGE LATHAM.

Mrs. LINCOLN remains in Springfield until next week, and will meet Mr. LINCOLN in New-York.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 11.

In addition to those reported accompanying Mr. LINCOLN are the following: L. Tilton Hall, Wilson E. S. Leonard, W. Jamieson, E. Peck, Jackson Grimshaw, W. R. Morrison, L. W. Ross, W. H. Carlin, Wm. Hassell, G. A. Hough, E. V. Sumner, Jr., D. H. Gilmer, G W Gilpin.

Telegrams from Decatur, Tolono, Danville, and the State line report the party in fine spirits. Mr. LINCOLN spoke briefly to the large crowds that gathered at the dépôts on the route.

ARRIVAL AT DECATUR.

DECATUR, Monday, Feb. 11—9½ A. M.

An immense multitude awaited the arrival of the train at the dépôt, and burst out in enthusiastic cheers as it moved up. The President left his car and moved rapidly through the crowd, shaking hands to the right and left. After a stoppage of a few minutes the train proceeded.

ARRIVAL AT TOLONO.

TOLONO, Monday, Feb. 11—11 A. M.

Cheers from a thousand voices, and the booming of cannon and waving of handkerchiefs, greeted the arrival of the special train at this station. In response to the cheers, the President appeared upon the platform and said:

"I am leaving you on an errand of national importance, attended, as you are aware, with considerable difficulties. Let us believe, as some poet has expressed it,

'Behind the cloud the sun is still shining.'

I bid you an affectionate farewell."

The turn-out of the yeomanry increases as the train progresses eastward. Most of the stations are handsomely decorated with flags.

The cheers are always for LINCOLN and the Constitution.

The President elect continues thoughtful, and stays most of the time alone in the private saloon prepared for his special use.

E. COBB, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, got aboard at this place. Just before leaving Springfield, Mrs. LINCOLN determined to join the party, with her two sons, at Indianapolis, after visiting St. Louis.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Feb. 11.

The firing of thirty four guns announced the approaching train, bearing the President elect and party. The President was received and welcomed by Gov. MORTON, and escorted to a carriage with four white horses, when a procession was formed into, a pageant seldom if ever witnessed here The procession was composed of both Houses of the Legislature, the public officers, the municipal authorities, military and firemen. Great enthusiasm was manifested along the line of march. The President stood in his carriage, acknowledging the welcome of the surrounding thousands.

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN.

On reaching the Bates House the procession halted and Mr LINCOLN was escorted to the balcony, when he said: He came here to thank them for the support given by Indiana to a true and just cause. Coercion and invasion are terms much used now with temper and not blood. Let us not misunderstand their meaning nor the meaning of who use them. Let us get their meaning from men who deprecate the things which they would represent by their use. What is the meaning of these words? Would marching an army into South Carolina with hostile intent be an invasion? I think it would, and it would be coercion also if South Carolinians were forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts, collect duties or withhold the mails, where they were habitually violated, would any or all of these things be invasion or coercion? Do professional Union lovers, resolved to resist coercion, understand such things there on the part of the United States to be coercion or invasion? If they do, their idea of preservation is exceedingly thin and airy. In their view the Union as a family relation would seem to be no regular marriage, but a sort of free-love arrangement, to be maintained by personal attraction. In what consists the special secretness of a State, I speak not of the position assigned to a State in the Union by the Constitution, for that by the bond we all recognize. That position, however, a State cannot carry out If a State and county possess an equal amount of territory and inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle, is the State better than the county? Would an exchange of names be an exchange of rights upon principle. By what rightful principle may a State, being not more than one-fiftieth part of the nation, in sort and population, break up the nation, and then coerce a larger division of itself? What mysterious right to play the tyrant is conferred on the district of country with its people by merely calling it a State?

Mr LINCOLN, in conclusion, said he was not asserting anything, but asking questions for them to consider and decide in their own minds what was right and what was wrong.

Gov. MORTON, being loudly called for, appeared and spoke in congratulatory tones to the multitude, which was now immense.

EVENING, 7 O'CLOCK.—The members of the Legislature have welcomed Mr. LINCOLN, who is now holding a reception at the Bates House.

The crowd swaying to and fro forget all etiquette, and each seem to out do his elbow companion.

Mr. LINCOLN and suite leave the city to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, for Cincinnati

MR. LINCOLN TO VISIT TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 11.—The President elect has accepted the invitation of the Legislature to visit Trenton. The Governor communicated the fact to the Legislature to-day. The Senate appointed Messrs. TOOK, WESCOTT and BROWN, a Committee to make arrangements for his reception, and the House will also appoint a Committee.

Mr. LINCOLN is expected to arrive here on Wednesday of next week.

THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION.

SERENADE TO HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

MR. STEPHENS' SPEECH—HIS VIEWS OF THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

MONTGOMERY, Sunday, Feb. 10.

Hon. A. H. STEPHENS said, in response to the serenade last evening:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: For although we met as strangers from different and independent States, we are once more citizens of a common country. Allow me briefly and sincerely to return my unfeigned thanks for this compliment. The state of my health and voice and the night air apart from other considerations, prevent me doing more. This is not the time, nor place, to discuss the great questions now pressing upon the public councils. It is sufficient to say that this day a new republic has been formed. The "Confederated States of America, have been ushered into existence to take their place amongst the nations of the earth, under a temporary or provisional Government it is true, but soon to be followed by one of a permanent character which, while it surrenders none of our ancient rights and liberties, will secure them more perfectly. We trust for peace, security and domestic tranquillity. That ought to be the object of all Governments. What is the future of this new Government? The fate of this new Republic will depend upon ourselves. Six States only at present constitute it,—but six stars yet appear in our constellation and Constitution. The permanent Government may have a greater number than the original thirteen of the orginal Union, with more than three times their population, wealth and power. With such a beginning the prospect of the future presents strong hopes to the patriot's heart for bright prospects in our career, but what that future shall be depends on ourselves and those who come after us. Our Republic, and all Republics, to be permanent and prosperous, must be supported by the virtue, intelligence, integrity and patriotism of the people. These are the corner stones upon which the temple of Liberty must be constructed, to stand securely and permanently. Resting our trust upon these, we need fear nothing from without or within. With a climate unsurpassed by any on earth, with staples and productions which control the commerce of the world, with institutions so far as regards our organic and social policy, in strict conformity to nature and the laws of the Creator, whether read in the Book of inspiration or the great book of manifestations around us, we have all the natural elements essential to the attainment in the highest degree of power and glory. These institutions have been much assailed, and it is our mission to vindicate the great truth on which they rest, and with them exhibit the highest type of civilization which it is possible for human society to reach. In doing this our policy should be marked by a desire to preserve and maintain peace with all States and people. If this cannot be done, let not the fault lie at our door. While we should make aggressions on none, we should be prepared to repel those made by others, let them come from whatever quarter they may. We ask of others simply to let us alone, and to be permitted to look after our own safety, security and happiness in our own way, without molesting or giving offence to other people. Let then peace, fraternity and liberal commercial relations with all the world be our motto. With these principles—without envy towards other States in the line of policy they mark for themselves—we will invite them to a generous rivalry in all that develops the highest quality of every nation. With the best wishes to you, gentlemen, and to the success of our common Government, this day announced, I bid you good night.

He was frequently interrupted by applause, and on retiring three cheers were given for Mr. STEPHENS, the first Vice-President of the Confederate States of America.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, Feb. 11.

The Convention met at 11 o'clock. After prayer, a Committee was appointed to inform Mr. STEPHENS of his nomination. It is reported that Mr. STEPHENS will, at the request of the Committee, announce his reply in open Convention at 1 o'clock.

Mr. CONRAD introduced a resolution, which was adopted, appointing a Committee of five to report a bill for the establishment of an Executive Department for the Confederacy.

Mr. STEPHENS' resolution was adopted making the Naval and Military Committees separate; also appointing Committees on Public Lands, Indian Affairs, and Territories.

The Convention went into secret session, and subsequently took a recess for half an hour.

The Convention reassembled at one o'clock.

The President announced that the hour had arrived to hear Mr. STEPHENS' reply.

Mr. STEPHENS said: I have been notified by the Committee, of my election of Vice-President of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of Amerisa. The Committee request that I should make known to this body, in verbal response, my acceptance of the high position to which I have been called. This I now do in this august presence, before you, Mr. President, before Congress, and before this large concourse of people, under the bright sun and brilliant sky, which now smile so auspiciously upon us. I take this occasion to return my most profound acknowledgments for this expression of confidence on the part of Congress. There are special reasons why I place an unusually high estimate on it. The considerations which induced me to accept it, I need not state. It is sufficient for me to say that it may be deemed questionable whether any good citizen can refuse to discharge any duty which may be assigned him by his country in the hour of need. It might be expected that I should indulge in some remarks on the state of public affairs, and the dangers which threaten us, and the most advisable measure to be adopted to meet the pressing exigencies. Allow me to say, in the absence of the distinguished gentleman called to the Chief Executive Chair, I think it best to forbear saying anything on such matters. We expect him in a few days—by Wednesday of this week, if not Providentially detained—when we will hear from him on these difficult questions, and I doubt not we shall cordially and harmoniously concur in the line of policy which his superior wisdom and statesmanship indicate. Meantime we may very profitably be directing our attention to such as providing necessary postal arrangements, making provision for the transfer of the Custom-houses from the jurisdiction of the separate States to the Confederacy, and the imposition of such duties as are necessary to meet the present expected expediencies. The power to raise revenue should be limited to the object of the revenue. A small duty of not exceeding 10 per centum upon importations it is believed is sufficient. We can also be devoting our attention to a Constitution and permanent Government, stable and durable, which is one of the leading objects of our assembling. I am now ready to take the oath.

A Committee was appointed of two from each State to report a form of permanent Constitution.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Feb. 10.

This city gave between 300 and 400 majority for

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE JAPANESE AT HOME.

Our Letters from on Board the Niagara.

Landing of the Ambassadors at Yeddo.

Description of the City—Quarters of the Foreign Ministers.

How the American Presents were Received.

Small Results Likely to Flow from the Visit to America.

THE EMBASSY AN IMMENSE HUMBUG.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FRIGATE NIAGARA, YEDO, Japan.
Thursday, Nov. 15, 1860.

After a wonderfully fair and pleasant passage, under steam, against a gentle monsoon, from Hong Kong, around the southern coast of Formosa, whose grand and towering sky line of mountain stood up in striking contrast to the green and fertile shores at the base, on the evening of the 8th, we came in sight of Niphon, and for the first time saw the magnificent snow-crowned cone of Fousi-Yamma, rearing its frosted head to the clouds. Soon after, as the shades of night fell, we anchored within the ship's length of the shore; but finding it in too close proximity, the engine was immediately backed, and though a moment later the frigate swung broadside on to a rock, which grated along her bilge, yet, happily, there was no damage, and she finally got once more in deep water. The next morning, as the sun gilded the peaks of the lofty mountains around, we were again aweigh and coasting along the western side of the wide Gulf of Yedo. By noon we were at the Bay of Yokahama and Sinegawa, where, pausing an hour to send an express to the American Minister, the steam again poured out its hot breath, and urging us along at ten knots speed, the *Niagara* proceeded majestically on, and before sunset let fall her ponderous anchors within six miles of the Imperial City of Yedo. But in this last small voyage we were delighted with the lovely prospect of mountains, gorge, slope and plains, glistening in white and green, and clothed with noble timber, while on the surface of the broad and tranquil gulf were myriads of fishing boats and fleets of huge open-sterned junks of the queerest of rigs, who, when the great ship pushed her way through them, their swarthy, elfin-looking crews scarce so much as raised their eyes to behold us, or yet their bodies to avoid a collision.

The Ambassadors had arrayed themselves in their gaudiest plumage; SIMME BUGEN, like an illuminated backgammon board about the legs, his coadjutors in various hues of birds and beasts, while the entire suite were emblazoned on the backs with the imperial cipher of inverted hearts and crabs. Thus, then, as the anchor fell, after these interesting heathens had circumnavigated the globe, we had the satisfaction of enjoying their society for 132 days, sailing with them about 18,000 miles, at a cost, perhaps, of $1,000 per diem, and finally bringing them, fat and jolly, to their native land. And, moreover, joy of joys, there lay the great City of Yedo before us, stretching as far as the eye could reach on the curved shores of the head of the gulf, defended by five polygonal forts, rising from the water, while verdure-crowned hills and fine forests arose here and there from the low thatched mazes of houses, and all framed in by a dim blue outline of grand and imposing mountains. What a subject for contemplation! Especially, as we were poked in the ribs or grasped by the flippers by our delighted passengers, as they told us what was in store for us. On occasions of imbibing cocktails, or swilling the little wine we had—which Pagans though they be, they drank like Christians—ay! then it was they painted to our giddy imaginations scenes of glorious feasts, gardens of pleasure, tea houses of tranquil delights, beautiful houris to dance for us, the labyrinths, the boats of the water gardens, excursions and what not, all to come off without regard to wind or weather, so soon as they could transport us in gilded barges and norimons to their noble domains! Nor was this all, for some of us, I believe, were actually betrothed to a score or more of lovely princesses, with each an army of retainers to pay us homage. Delightful vision, and how it vanished! But as the subject is becoming painful, I will drop it for a time, and go on to relate what actually occurred.

Well, the day after our arrival, we waited, with some small feelings of awe and curiosity, for the coming of Japanese grandees of rank, to welcome their Ambassadors home, but we waited in vain. Presently, however, there came alongside a lot of old junks for the personal baggage of the entire Embassy—and such a collection of plunder no pen could describe—which being passed out of the ship, the Kamis themselves appeared, arrayed in their illuminated trowsers, to follow their effects. It was of the hour of high noon, and under a brilliant sun, the sailors tripped aloft and ran out and stood with linked hands along the broad-armed yards, the full guard of marines lined the quarter-deck, the officers gleaming in lace and bullion, the drums rolled as the great lackered Treaty box was borne to the gangway, followed by the Ambassadors, the sailors hoarse musical hurrahs arose to the heavens, the guns pealed forth a royal salute, and then, while the Ambassadors tumbled into a dirty old *sampan* of a boat, and huddled together in its bow, the white Japanese flag, with the red sun, came fluttering down from the fore, and the mission of the *Niagara* was over!

As a relief from this excitement, and while we were all waiting in nervous anxiety for the promised revels in Yedo to begin, there came on board a present for the crew. This consisted of the following articles, to wit: One large Muscovy duck in a bird cage; 27 huge Brobdinag white radishes; three moulting chickens in a basket; one venerable rooster, so very tough and sinewy-looking, that his grandfather may have been an ostrich or an admiral; and finally six small boxes of raw and not sweetly perfumed fish, accompanied by some dabs of boiled rice, most of which succulent matter the sailors very wrathfully kicked out of the ports so soon as it came on board. On the 12th appeared another lot of junks for the heavy baggage which lumbered the decks below. Up it came, tons on tons of it, hydraulic rams, boxes of bitters, sewing machines by the dozen, billiard tables, pianos, stoves, iron safes, bottles of quicksilver, barrels of nails, tinware of every form and device, carpets, biscuit, New-Jersey champagne, cases of shoes, cameras, and in fact every imaginable description of merchandise and produce—computed in bulk at

300 tons—which the generosity of our people at home could ransack their warehouses to present. But, oh! my deluded friends, if you ever indulge in the faintest hope of ever getting an order back from Japan for any of this valuable material you have given, then believe the subscriber, that you have never been more egregiously deceived in all your natural lives. I know that our curious saturnine friends told you many marvelous stories, and gathered together invoices, prices, specifications, contracts, and what not, and thanked you in their polite quiet way, hinting at a flattering return, but yet methinks they were laughing very silently up their wide sleeves, and saying to themselves what a lot of silly people there are in this Western world! But as this is another rather painful topic, I shall go on to other matters. Now that the frigate was relieved of all the Japanese living and private freight—of the Government presents more anon—it became a business of sanitary precaution to look to their cabins; and so at them the sailors went, and overboard were tossed almost acres of filthy bedding, swarming with vermin; then up came the spoiled carpets, water, soap and paint did the rest, and once more the spacious apartments were untainted by musk, tobacco, monkeys and filth, and in readiness for tidier occupants.

Of what has since transpired, or what may during our stay in these waters, I must defer until another opportunity to relate, as the vessel which is to bear this to catch the mail at Hong-Kong is about to leave, and I must therefore close in haste.

Frigate Niagara, Yedo, Japan,
Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

In my last letter I gave you some rapid account of the doings on shipboard for the few days subsequent to our arrival at Yedo. Now, if you please, we will go on shore, and after a tedious pull of five miles between the Forts before the city, we get into shallow water, where the oars turn up the mud at every stroke, then we see a little black and white imperial flag on a pole, and steering for that we presently land at a stone jetty, and are politely received by a lot of two-sworded officials. The place we disembark at is a sort of inclosure, containing a few slightly built sheds of sticks and paper, a lot of open stalls for horses, all surrounded by a high picket fence, with a gateway on one side. As we pass through this portal we behold an upright frame supporting three long poles, armed with huge ragged things like fish-hooks, a spear, a kind of sharp-toothed rake and an iron collar. These instruments we are given to understand are stuck up at the entrance of all public places, and are used to arrest the progress of unhappy people, who not unfrequently run *mucks* about the town. As the doors of the gate are thrown back, we behold a dense swarm of the natives standing to receive us. Our officials, however, make one wave of the hand, and they roll out of our way like waves before a blast, and then we pass on through narrow, nasty lanes, lined by small houses of cedar sticks, paper and mats, where the air is dank with fishy odors, raw and fried, and where snarling mangy curs snap and bark at our shins as we cautiously pick our path over the nastiness which surrounds us. And at every step swarms of the filthy elfin race, tattered and half naked, children fairly uncountable, and every child from six years up with each a baby slung to their backs. Slowly we move on, and presently leaving the lanes we mount a gentle slope, and then we behold on either hand long rows of white-washed buildings, with narrow barred windows, and midway between a great gateway of timber, grotesquely carved in goblin patterns; and if, perchance, the huge bronze studded doors are thrown back we see a smoothly paved court-yard, and facing it an imposing edifice, broad and spacious, with turned up corners at the eaves, and the front profusely carved in wood in the mythical or diabole designs of Japan. These are the residences of the mighty Damios, the Princes of the Empire, who each have a Palace in Yedo, and some of them three or four, and all occupying an area of not less than forty or fifty acres of ground each.

As we pass out from between these gloomy, prison-like streets we gain the crest of a hill, and look down upon a charming prospect of a pretty murmuring thread of a stream, with bright green banks, and beyond over the high pickets of a Damio's residence, a great extent of natural forest, wild fig, acacia, lofty, graceful pines, with trunks straight as javelins, or broad tufted-topped cedars, all mingled in clump and foliage, very pleasant to gaze upon. Down we march, and crossing a little bridge we enter another densely populated quarter, where are more small paper nests, more small imps, with others yet smaller on their backs, more curs, together with the same amount of squalid, unwholesome, diseased wretches we had seen before; and again emerging we enter a gateway, mount a long flight of stone steps, pass through still another lofty carved portal, and finally stand in front of a huge temple, and the residence of the American Minister. These temples, similar to the domains of the Damios, are very numerous, and cover about the same space of ground, and at the same time are most picturesquely situated, and dense with groves of noble timber and lesser vegetation of canes, shrubs, plants, ponds and flowers, aside from the Temples proper, which are great structures of stone, with tiled roofs, being profusely gilded and carved without and within; there are a vast number of dwelling houses within the great inclosures, belonging to the priests or dignitaries of the Church, and it is there dwellings are allotted to the foreign Ministers who come to reside in Yedo. The houses are of one story, standing on a under-pinning of wood or stone, constructed of a framework of light timber, with heavy beams above, to compensate for the frequent earthquakes, while the sides and partitions below are simply frames of sticks and paper, and the floors laid with beautiful white matting four inches thick, yielding and springy to the tread. In fact, the whole of this vast and populous city is a great rice paper camp, which takes fire like a flash of gunpowder; and were it not for the great open spaces between the nests where the masses of the population live, no human means could arrest the conflagrations that almost daily break out. We witnessed one of these fires, which consumed two thousand houses; and I was assured that at the awful earthquake which destroyed Simoda in 1856, and which shook down whole inhabited quarters in Yedo, and which caught fire at the same time more than forty thousand people lost their lives, unable to retreat from the burning ruins.

To return, however, to the residences of the Ministers, the Tycoon's Government have provided each with a watchful guard of from forty to fifty men, whose duty it is, day and night, to exercise a most careful vigilance around the premises, as well to guard against fire as to keep off evil-disposed persons. So far as personal is danger involved, no one may divine, while traversing in broad day any part of this huge city, at what moment some fanatic or assassin may slice off his head with one blow of their razors of swords, and it is therefore as well to be on one's guard; but at night there is no apparent risk, and for many nights in succession, in company with a gentleman who knew the town well, we have galloped in every direction till daylight, attended of course by a troop of lantern-bearers, on foot and horse, and never met with the slightest mishap. In truth, we never saw a single living creature, save the head men who keep the wicket barricades at the ends of every street, as we galloped through, and all else was as if we were coursing on through a silent and deserted city.

VISIT OF THE AMBASSADORS.

Four days after the arrival of the Ambassadors they made a visit of ceremony upon our Minister and expressed to him their kind appreciation for all that had been done for them in the United States. Two days later, on the 16th, an audience of ceremonial reception was given to the Minister and officers of the *Niagara* by the Prime Minister of the Empire, at the Palace of Foreign Affairs. By noon on that day we were all assembled in full toggery at the temple of the Minister, and shortly after we doubled ourselves up in the *norimons*—uncomfortable lackered cages slung on poles—which with four bearers each were in waiting to receive us. Then with a lot of two-sworded guards on either side, and a lot more fellows ahead who carried long spears, and jingling iron rings to attract attention, we moved on through the crowded lanes, the cynosure of myriads of wolfish eyes, up hills and down slopes, when, after an hour's time, we passed the first and second lines of broad moat, gate and wall, and found ourselves at the base of the sacred precincts, which loomed high above our heads, of the Imperial residence and fortress of the Tycoon. Here, too, we crossed a causeway, and were shown the spot where the Regent of the Empire had, a few months previously, been assassinated, and within an hundred yards of his own palace gates, surrounded by his own followers and in broad day, and all the result of the Regent's policy in sanctioning and advocating the opening intercourse with foreigners. Pondering on this pleasing episode, shortly after our procession halted, the bearers let down their burdens, we crept out with cramped legs, and hobbling through a noble gateway, with Niphon officials kow-towing before us, we were received at the entrance to the palace by our old friends the Ambassadors, together with the Governor, Treasurer and Second Interpreter of their suite. Moving noiselessly as cats over the springy mats of a great antechamber, we then entered the audience-chamber. It was a long hall of paper, and very pretty paper too, painted in blue and white, the ceilings about ten feet high, and the everlasting mats on the floor. On one side was a long table, laid with a scarlet cloth, and a row of lackered stools to the right, while on the other side was another small table with two seats, and seven other stools against the screen of wall. The Prime Minister, a tall old gentleman, with a mild, swarthy face, and Roman nose, attended by a shorter Minister, with glittering, black, beady eyes, and pitted with the small-pox, accompanied by seven Councilors of State, received us with great urbanity, and blandly motioned us to be seated. Between the two tables kneeled **Moryama**, the interpreter, who knocked his retreating forehead against the mats whenever anybody looked at him. Behind him, on an isolated stool, sat **Simme Bugen**, and again in his rear sat **Tokujuro**, one of the Embassy's own interpreters in the United States. I may here parenthesise, that this last individual is—as people may remember at home—afflicted with a grievous squint-eyed vision; so much so that one might naturally believe he could see the back of his pig-tail top-knot without a reflecting mirror; but on this occasion he assumed such a look of reverential awe, in the presence of his superiors, that he fairly lost for the nonce his obliquity, and stared straight ahead. No sooner had the clatter of swords subsided, on taking our seats, than in came a long file of youthful servants, very neat in attire and comely in feature, who placed before each of us a lackered tray, containing pipes, tobacco and a jar, which, from its beautifully white surface, we presumed to be powdered sugar, but investigation showed it to be live coals of fire, embalmed in snow-white ashes.

Conversation began between Mr. **Harris** and the Minister by the usual Oriental compliments, and then the latter made somewhat of a speech, in which he very happily expressed the satisfaction his own Government experienced at the friendly manner the Embassy had been treated during their absence. He also thanked for the valuable presents which had been sent to the Tycoon, and said that in a day or two a place would be designated where they might be landed, prior to the formal transfer to be made by our Minister.

THE DINNER.

All this was conveyed over a bridge of the Dutch language, through the medium of **Moryama**; but during the pauses the servants came in at regular intervals with the Japanese banquet, which we were to partake of. I wish I could do even moderate justice to this Niphon repast, but I truly believe that the great though defunct **Soyer** himself, had he been present, would have thrown down his silver casserole, upset his *stocks* of viand juices, and wept in despair at his own efforts, on the sunny folds of his damask napkin. I cannot take time to portray, with any degree of minuteness, the numerous courses of teas, soups, fishes and fruits which were offered us to taste; but each and all were prepared in such a marvelously artistic way, with such a delicacy of touch in the preparation, that one might reasonably infer they had been fashioned under the action of a microscope and the light touch of a fairy's fingers. There were slices of many varieties of fish, made to represent rare fruits; condiments of gay-colored peppers, finely grated, seeming like bunches of violets and moss-roses; little bowls of chow-chows, of a dozen various viands and vegetables, looking as if each variety had been separately carved, lackered or enameled by a pupil of **Cellini**. Then flew in a flock of quails, each standing on a little mound of green moss, with wings at full stretch, tail up, the head cocked to one side, not a ruffled feather—nay, the bird itself, in all save that its tender breast lay in delicious morsels on its silken back, ready to be picked off by the delicate chopsticks, which were served anew at every course. Among other dishes, and which came, German fashion, after the sweets, were small and evidently stunted fishes, identical with our sheepshead. They were diminutive monsters, about four inches long, though looking, from their extreme symmetry and mirage-like portliness, to weigh twenty pounds a piece, but evidently had been made *littler* since they first dipped into water in their infancy. We were told that they came from the Tycoon's ponds, and were worthy of a Damio's palate, as, indeed, they were to ours. Cold *saki* of two kinds, sweet and acrid, was profusely served towards the close of the feast, as were likewise paper napkins of filmy texture; and we were served, too, at times, by our old acquaintances, the Ambassadors, who pressed us to eat and to drink, though they sedulously abstained from touching a thing themselves. Meanwhile our old carouser, the burly Governor, and his firm ally, the Treasurer, sat on their hams at the furthest corner of the hall, with an air of patient and awe-struck resignation truly pitiful to behold; and when we, their former boon-companions, raised our cups, as in the seaboard time, to hob-nob to them afar off, in *saki* spirit, they never even smacked their thirsty lips, shouted, or even smiled, as they were wont to do in the cosy retreats of the frigate's lower decks. Shade of Cocktails and Bitters! could it be possible that our jolly Japs, who used to punch us in the ribs for a fifteenth mixture before dinner, who painted the glorious carouses we were to have in the gardens, grottos and palaces of their ancestors, with dancing-girls and songs, had reformed. Yes, perhaps they had, or at least we rather fancied that they gazed sorrowfully at us amidst the hob-nobbing pantomime, fearful lest the sage councilors around might be taking mental notes and dispatch them for hari-kari execution the moment the audience was over! And then our thoughts wandered away to **Tommy**! and where could that gabbling young imp be, when there was so much good feasting going on? Had any body seen him? No—nor yet any of the Royal presents and letters patent he was to have dispatched to his tender damsels in America! Let us weep for that little Pagan, for we ne'er shall see him more; and now let us return to our muttons.

THE AMERICAN PRESENTS.

When the conversation on business had ceased, Mr. **Harris** produced a magnificent gold watch, with a Japanese dial-plate on the face, which had been manufactured at Waltham, Mass., for exhibition to the Prime Minister. That noble Damio took it in his hands with every symptom of admiration, and after a critical examination of the workmanship, he beckoned to the Ambassadors to draw near. With the usual genuflexion of the cramp in the stomach, they approached, and then arose low murmurs of surprise, and with looks of wonder they gingerly passed the timepiece from hand to hand. Would any outside beholder ever believe our quondam guests had ever seen one of those Waltham watches? Of course not, but yet I know for a positive fact that each one of the trio had one of precisely the same make tucked snugly away under the Japanese fob, the arm-pits, where they were likely to remain hid, lest their Prime Minister, if he got a peep at them, might perhaps "nobble" all! And, Oh! ye skillful manufacturers of Waltham, lay in no store of golden ingots for costly timekeepers with Niphon face; for mark ye, within twelve moons this imitative race will have copied your works by the thousand, and undersell you, cent per cent.!

The watch exhibition being over and returned to its owner with a sigh, Mr. **Harris** inquired of the Minister if he had heard any detailed account of the Embassy in the United States? Prime Minister replied with the faintest approach to a sneer as he knocked the ashes out of his pipe, "that the days were very short just now, and he had a good deal of business on hand, but he hoped at some future time to hear more on the subject." May Heaven convert and bless him for not caring to learn more of the most stupendous humbug of this nineteenth century. When there was nothing to eat and the saki getting low in the little bottles, we all arose, bowed, and marched out of the presence, took a last series of hand-shakes with the Ambassadors, and so passed out beneath the portals of the palace. Whether the great, ugly, carved griffins, with their huge red eyes and scaly backs, who showed their open mouths to us above the gate-way, were grinning at us in spite or for sympathy, we know not, but methinks that had they had the power to give utterance to the thoughts of the Prince whose gates they guarded, the words would have been somewhat in this wise:

"Nation of the Flowery Flag, you came here some years ago with some big ships, and a sword in one hand and a piece of paper called a Treaty, in the other. Not caring to fight, we signed the paper. By and by you come and ask us to send some of our people to your country, and we having plenty of people and no objections, you carry them away. Well, you bring them back; you have treated them well and given them plenty of loot, now what more do you want? We have conferred the obligation on you, so there is an end, and now go home and do not bother us any more."

We smiled at the griffins, got in our norimons, lighted our cheroots, and were borne away.

Frigate Niagara,
Hong Kong, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1860.

It was on the following day but one, after the audience at the Palace in Yedo, that the valuable presents destined for the Tycoon of Japan were landed. These consisted of a beautiful battery of **Dahlgren's** field and boat guns, a gunboat and machinery from the Navy, together with a large quantity of small arms and machinery, also from the Department of War. Early in the morning all this material—some ninety tons in bulk—was got into junks, and in charge of an officer of the Navy, and accompanied by a skillful artisan from the Army Arsenal at Washington, the fleet sailed for a place called Oomuree, about ten miles down the gulf from Yedo. Here, after a tedious voyage, the junks crept up a muddy little creek, until a bridge and a picket gateway stopped the further passage. The officer, on jumping on shore in the mud, was conducted through the gate to an enormous open space, one great swamp, in fact, surrounded on all sides by a levee-like embankment, which hid everything from the outer world. Ditches intersected this area, with here and there two or three inclosed sheds, with another in a roofless and walless condition, while on detached platforms were a range of immense bronze guns, some of 10-inch bore, together with some 13-inch mortars, all mounted on heavy timber carriages.

AN UNPLEASANT DISCOVERY.

The officers saw at a glance that this place was the proving ground for cannon, but before making a closer inspection, he was conducted to a small, hastily knocked up shed, laid with matting, and graciously received by **Simme Bugen** and small Mr. **Bungo**, the No-Kami. A few minutes later, some twenty-five of the most distinguished officers of the Japanese Army and Navy were presented to him, and then, by the assistance of a lot of half-naked coolies, the stores from the junks were disembarked. The spot selected as being less swampy than the surrounding ground, was the dilapidated shed before spoken of; but it was by no means a pleasant sight to see all the valuable presents, muskets, clothing, tent equipage, saddles, guns, carriages, and the most delicate and costly machinery, pitched pell-mell in a place where a pig would not care to take up his quarters in. At last the officer mildly remonstrated with the Ambassadors at so indifferent a regard being paid to the Tycoon's property, informing them that much labor and care had been expended upon it, under the natural belief that it would be at least properly received. He also observed that there was several tons of gunpowder in fixed ammunition, which were lying around lose, exposed to the little fires and pipes of their soldiers, and suggested that one of the covered sheds would be a safer place to store it in. The Ambassadors, however, merely shrugged their shoulders, and seemed to exhibit so much agitation at the very name of sheds, that the officer concluded he would make them a visit. Scarely, however, had he begun to move in that direction, than Ambassadors, officers and soldiers trooped around him in a body, and in the politest and most imploring manner, desired him not to wet his feet in the effort, as the keys were at Yedo, and there was nothing to be seen. Nevertheless, the officer persisted, and after reaching a doorway, a gentle push disclosed the entrance, and lo! on either side of the shed lay seventeen of **Dahlgren's** 12-pounder boat howitzers, with boat carriages, which had all the appliances as complete as could be—all evidently copied from one presented by Commodore **Perry**—and only differing in some minor improvements from those just landed outside! The looks of sheepish dismay which the Japanese assumed when this discovery was made, baffles all description but at last one of them recovered his speech, and in reply to an inquiry, assured the officers that they had more than 1,000 *more of the same guns in the forts and arsenals at Yeddo—that is about ten times the number of all the American Navy*—and were still employed in making more. In another shed hard by were several breech-loading cannon of large calibre, one after the principle of **Armstrong**, and which had apparently been made from some foreign newspaper description. Returning once more to where the stores had been pitched, one of the guns, a beautiful rifle cannon, throwing an 18-pound projectile, was mounted for the inspection of the Ambassadors and their suite. Nothing could exceed their delight, and when the officer in charge selected a crew for instruction in the exercise, in less than half-an-hour they worked the piece with as much ease and facility as any artillerymen, however well drilled they may be. This was all that was desired, and as the shades of evening were beginning to fall, the officer and the artisan mounted horses and rode to Yedo, leaving the presents for whatever Japanese fate may have in store for them after the mud and rust have done their work.

JAPANESE MALTREATMENT OF FOREIGNERS.

On the 20th November the *Niagara* dropped down to Yokahama, and the same day the ceremonies attending the reinterment of two Russian officers who had been murdered last Winter, took place. It was an imposing affair, attended by all the foreign Consuls with their national flags, and the escort composed of some hundreds of armed sailors from two Prussian frigates in port. The bodies were laid in a vault beneath a cenotaph of granite, capped by a gilded dome, and an oration delivered by the Prussian Chaplain. A vast concourse of Japanese thronged the hights and plain around, and the scene they saw was every way calculated to exercise a salutary moral lesson, knowing as they did that their own Government was forced to build the tomb, and that their own Governor had been politely forced to march in procession to the spot. But yet the murderers of those Russians have never been given up, nor yet the assassins who so brutally chopped in pieces two inoffensive Dutch skippers at a more recent date, in the great street of Yokahama. I think, however, from the present state of feeling in this abode of the foreign merchants, that the very next act of violence will be repelled by an indiscriminate act of slaughter, which may, perhaps, cause the massacre in return of every foreigner residing in the Empire.

Nearly all the leading American merchants in China have branches in Yokahama, and to a man they all complain loudly of not only the personal indignities heaped upon them by the Japanese officials, but that every annoyance and obstacle is thrown in the way of trade, that every single article of the Treaty has been violated, that they are cheated in the matter of exchange—and what is more humiliating, they can get neither sympathy or redress from their own diplomatic representative, whose sympathies they declare are entirely on the side of the Japanese. With respect to trade in its true inter-commercial sense, there is, for the reasons I have given above, very little done, especially by our own people, who are undersold in woollens and cottons by the English—that is in the very small quantity bought by the Japanese;—and silver dollars are the only goods taken in exchange for the native products of raw silk and tea. The principal grievance, however, is in reference to the currency, and though our merchants believe the matter was arranged on a fair and equitable basis by the Ambassadors in the United States, according to the true value of coin by mutual assay, yet no official announcement of the subject had been made up to the time of our departure, and when it is, the merchants fear that the Japanese will pay no regard to it, but find some means to set it aside or get around it, to their loss and disadvantage. All these causes have engendered a personal and bitter feeling of resentment, almost amounting to exasperation, and I think it reasonable to infer that a serious explosion is not far off, which may terminate in some terrible catastrophe. It is not my purpose in any way to go into speculations as to what may be the future prospects with respect to our intercourse with Japan; I only state the facts as they exist at the present time.

The Prussians have been at Yedo with a Minister and squadron for many weeks, trying to induce the Japanese to make a treaty, but as they have included, and insisted upon an additional article to those heretofore signed, of opening all the ports at once, and to permit foreigners to live or travel all over the Empire—a very proper provision indeed—the Japanese reply, "We have already made a good many treaties, and until we are satisfied they will be of advantage to Japan, we must for the present decline." The truth is that these shrewd inquiring Niphonese know very well that the Prussians are not powerful on the sea, and cannot afford the expense of a naval expedition to compel them to do as they wish. John Bull, on the contrary, does his diplomacy among the Eastern nations through the convincing arguments of his 68-pounders, and even since our departure, having a few open questions to settle with the Japanese, Lord **Elgin** has gone—shortly to be followed by a score or more of steamers—to Yedo, where no doubt all grievances will be very speedily and satisfactorily adjusted.

The *Niagara* remained eight days at Yokahama, which though a mushroom fungus, is yet a busy thriving little mart, and rapidly growing in importance. There are articles to be bought there, of the most curious description, and there are sights to seen there which I fancy have never been seen since the days of Pompeii and Herculaneum, but which no modest pen of steel or quill in the present day could have the courage to put on paper, and I therefore spare the compositors their blushes. On the 27th inst., we were aweigh once more, and leaving Japan, with her inquisitive, non-communicative, imitative, though non-creative, millions behind us, and before the sun sank below the sea-girt horizon, Fousi Yamma's white glittering dome faded from view, as we went reeling before a strong northeast monsoon on our quarter. Flying on with wide-stretched wings under sail, sometimes at the rate of 14 or 15 knots—the ship being nearly on an even keel, and making on one occasion 316 miles in 24 consecutive hours—we arrived here after a rapid passage of 7 days. We found the flagship *Hartford*, corvette *John Adams*, and steamer *Saginaw* in port, besides no end of foreign vessels of war, and the harbor crowded with transports with troops from Northern China. Hong-Kong is as busy as a hive, and gay with crowds of home-bound soldiers, who have stopped here *en route* with their pockets full of "boot" from their pickings in the vicinity of Peking. The luckiest man of them all, however, is an officer of the Punjaub artillery, who entered the Emperor's summer Palace, after the French had pillaged it, and finding a brassy-looking joss, which had been rejected for its appearance and weight, he shouldered it himself. On arriving at this place the other day, he sold it for $33,000, for a very pure kind of gold, as it was, and the day after, the purchaser again disposed of it for $9,000 advance on his bargain! Auctions for the sale of this plunder go on daily, and from the quantity sold, the "loot" must have been enormous.

The English mail steamer, and likewise the *Niagara* leave to-day—the latter having on board our Minister, Mr. **Ward**, bound for Aden.

True Blue.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Kanagawa, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1860.

I embrace the opportunity offered by the United States steamship *Niagara*, which leaves for Hong Kong to-day, to send you a few lines which may contain some items of news that have not reached you through other channels.

When I wrote you last the *Niagara* had not yet returned from Yedo, where she was discharging her cargo of presents. This being accomplished, and her officers having had their reception by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and ridden themselves sore in sight-seeing excursions around the great Capital, she returned to this place where she arrived on the 19th. As I was not in Yedo during the stay of the *Niagara* there, I will leave most that transpired in immediate connection with the return of the Embassy for those to describe who were.

As it would be naturally supposed, those of us who are residents in this country, have watched this closing scene of the drama with no little degree of interest.

We were here when the mission took its departure for America—we saw this country convulsed, and on the verge of a civil war soon after it left. We have read the extrangances of our own countrymen in their attempts to entertain it. We have watched its course around the world, and find ourselves still here when it returns, and shall probably remain long enough to see some of the results which are to be accomplished by it, and be able to judge of the soundness of the policy of our Government and people in the part they have taken in the matter. We do not look for the development of these results in a day, and they may be so gradual even that we may never be able to put our finger on individual cases, where good or evil was accomplished by it.

Whatever may be the result to us, one thing is certain, that the Japanese will turn it to a good account among themselves, and no information or advantage that will be practicable for them to make use of will be forgotten.

Our countrymen have treated the representatives of this Government with frankness and openness, and have concealed from them nothing which might in any possible way be turned to profit by this people.

Our country's Government, its institutions, laws, arts, sciences and inventions have all been unfolded to them without reserve. She has acted nobly and magnanimously in the matter, and must impress even this cold, selfish, narrow-minded people with her greatness in heart as well as power of arms, and we feel proud to own such a country as our alma mater.

To all this we have but one exception to make. I think it must be acknowledged by all, that no one branch of the human race needs any aid from another to instruct it how to do mischief, and equally so that a Government does a very impolitic act when it places in the possession of another, which it may any day be brought into belligerent relations with, those means which would render the demands of justice far more difficult to obtain, and by the power which they carry with them encourage arrogance, create insolence, jeopardise the lives of her citizens—choke the hearty and legitimate operations of commerce—retard the march of Christianity and civilization, and hasten the times of war and bloodshed. Such an act has the Government of the United States perpetrated in sending to Japan the *most improved instruments of modern warfare* which made up a portion of the presents to the Tycoon of this country, and to cap the climax, of commissioning a man to remain and instruct his subjects in their use.

It is well known to all who are acquainted with the advance of the enterprise and civilization of the West among the nations of the East, that in no case have they yielded to even their healthy and legitimate progress among them, without a struggle. That Japan should be an exception to this rule I for one see no reason to infer, from anything that I have yet learned of the character of the people and policy of its Government. What has been conceded thus far has been through fear; not one jot do I believe has yet been yielded uninfluenced by it, and every one knows, who has visited here any length of time, that did she feel herself sufficiently strong she would expel every foreigner from her shores in less than three months, and close her gates upon all the world as securely as when Commodore **Perry** appeared on their shores five years ago. But in this matter her fate is sealed. She can never recede, and the progress of foreign enterprise and enlightenment will march steadily on in Japan, peacefully if she wills it, but if not, by force of arms even to compel her to secure what in the end will prove a blessing to her race. It is clear then that the bloodlessness of this contest between Christianity and Idolatry, enlightenment and semi-civilization, utter seclusion or liberal intercourse with the rest of the world, will be just in proportion as this country feels her weakness and inability to fight against its destiny. If this view of the subject is correct, which I am convinced to a moral certainty it is—and so are all who have a right to an opinion from a residence in the country for any length of time—is it to be wondered at if we, who are the pioneers, feel outraged by this want of discretion, and the short-sightedness of our Government in the act above mentioned of including in the list of presents to the Tycoon implements of modern warfare, which may any day be turned against us.

It would be just as politic for our Government to send a man to teach the most improved military tactics of modern times to our frontier Indians, (who only relinquish the hold of their rights to these ancient privileges and customs through fear,) as a means of gaining their friendship, hoping thereby to render them more docile and approachable, as to do what it has done in part to the Japanese. It is all very well for you at home by your firesides, surrounded by friends, and far from danger, to argue the matter, and comment on the magnanimous policy of our Government in this particular; but let those persons who do so be placed in our stead—in the midst of that same people—puffed up by pride of their imaginary power, who have from time immemorial counted themselves the greater part of the earth—let them pass days and nights in constant expectation of being cut off or being assassinated in the streets, as we have been—it may be, by Government emissaries or powerful princes—and they would, I imagine, think differently, and ask our Government, in the name of Heaven, not to give the Japanese any more power of doing mischief than they now possess, which is quite sufficient without any foreign aid.

In true Japanese style, the implements were accepted, but the man commissioned to instruct them in their use was rejected. I understand that when the subject was broached in regard to this gentleman's remaining, the Japanese hesitated somewhat, but at length said that they would look at the implements, and if there was anything about them which they did not understand, they might accept his services. On their being exhibited, and after a few trials of them, it was concluded that they could get along by a little study by themselves, and that his services would not be required. Aside from any personal feeling towards the gentleman thus rejected, we are most heartily glad that such has been the case, and I hope our people will learn a lesson by this bit of experience, and not flatter themselves that they are going to gain favor in the eyes of so shrewd a nation as the Japanese by any such palpably foolish and unpolitic act, as we are sure that to-day the Japanese are congratulating themselves over their having stole the march on our Government in attempting, as they doubtlessly think, to shove a spy under the above pretence into their country, to pry into the secret weakness of their institutions, and which they have so successfully kept from time immemorial hid from the rest of the world.

I-Shi-Ya.

Latest from the Niagara—Affairs in the China Squadron.

From Another Correspondent.

Frigate Niagara,
Hong Kong, China, Dec. 14, 1860.

We arrived in this harbor on the 5th inst., eight days from Kanagawa, Japan, all well. The voyage was made entirely under canvas, and is the quickest trip ever made between these ports. On the first day out we encountered quite a gale, which lasted for fifteen hours, making the ship more uncomfortable than she has ever been during the entire voyage. After this subsided we had a fair wind all the way, and on the first of December she made three hundred and twelve miles in twenty-four hours, and no day did she log less than two hundred. It is the impression of all the officers that she is the fastest sailer afloat. On entering this port we found the flag-ship *Hartford*, Com. **Stribling**; *John Adams*, Com. **Berrien**; and *Saginaw*, Com. **Schenck**. The *John Adams* sails in a day or two for Manila. A number of seamen whose times are out, and a few sick ones, have been tranferred to the *Niagara* from these ships, their places being filled by men who wished to go from this ship.

Several Court Martials have been in session, one in case of the First-Lieutenant of the *Saginaw*, the other for one of our seamen for assaulting the officer of the deck. Neither of them is yet concluded.

Flag-officer **Stribling** visited the ship on the 6th inst., and was saluted with fifteen guns. Hon. Mr. **Ward**, a number of English army officers, Lady **Robinson**, and other ladies, visited the ship yesterday, and partook of a handsome banquet given by Capt. **McKean**—the whole party going away perfectly enraptured with the ship and her handsome apartments. Mr. **Ward** and suite embark to-morrow morning, when the ship sails for Aden, touching at Singapore and Ceylon.

The English and French troops are coming into this port every day, on their way home from Peking. Four thousand are encamped now on the shores near by, and two thousand more occupy the Cymoon Temple in the City of Canton. Some of the privates have made fortunes by disposing of the *loot* from the Emperor's Palace. I know of one man who sold a gold vase for $35,000. Hong Kong is swarming with soldiers, and the auctions held every day selling the "stealings" are very exciting. Everything brings enormous prices.

Business is rather dull, but provisions have gone up one hundred per cent. on account of the many transport ships now in the harbor.

The Overland Mail arrived on the 13th brings us dates from the United States as late as the 15th of October. I see the election of Governor of Pennsylvania has gone 32,000 majority for **Curtin**, so we all think that **Lincoln** will be President when we arrive home. Please send me papers to Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena. We expect to go into Boston in May. Yours truly,

6 P. M., Friday, Dec. 14, 1860.

P. S.—Our last day at Kanagawa was rather an exciting one. Some eight or ten of the crew on shore, on liberty, were indulging in saki to a considerable extent, and two of them assaulted the Count **De Mont Blanc**, robbed him of his watch, pistol and $10 in money. Complaint was made before our Consul, Mr. E. M. **Dorr**, who informed Capt. **McKean** of the affair. He immediately called upon the Consul, and there had an interview with the French *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul-General to Japan, M. **De Bellecomt**, and the Count **De Mont Blanc**, and invited them on board to have the men identified by the latter-named person. This was done, and the watch, pistol and money was returned, and the men confined in double irons. Flag-officer **Stribling** would have had them tried by a Court-martial, but time would not permit. After M. **De Bellecomt** went on shore, he addressed a very complimentary letter to Capt. **McKean**, for the promptness with which he acted in the affair to bring the criminals to justice, and said that he would not fail to bring it to the notice of his Government.

Since writing the above, I have learned that the Court-martial sitting in the case of **Richard Hewson** (ordinary seaman) for assaulting Lieut. **De Krafft**, of this ship, has been sentenced to forfeit all the pay now due him, to be confined in single irons during the cruise, and then to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary (without pay) in the District of Columbia for one year after our arrival in the United States. This is pretty hard, but I think he deserves it.

The American steamboats built by **Colyer**, of New-York, beat every thing afloat in the China seas and rivers. The *Williamette*, Capt. **Walcot**, (formerly of our Navy,) and *White Cloud*, Capt. **Newton**, running between Hong Kong and Canton, are doing a flourishing business. Many of the officers of this ship are indebted to these gentlemen for a free passage up and back, with every convenience that could be desired aboard a steamboat. These boats belong to the long-established firm of **Russell & Co.**, at whose house many of us were invited to stay during our sojourn in Canton. Mr. **Orne**, the head of the house there, and Mr. **Beckwith** at this place, both retire on the 1st of January and go home, from whence they have been absent for ten years. Mr. **Delano** and Mr. **Tyson** take their places. Once more, Sionara.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

The Contested Mayoralty—Respective Claims of Messrs. Berret and Wallach—The Defence of the District—Accounts from Kansas, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 8.

The trial in the case of the contested Mayoralty in this city, which was to have come off at the present term of the Court, has been postponed until May. The facts are simply these: Washington has always contained a decided anti-Democratic majority, in spite of the fact that that party has been nearly all the time in power for thirty years past. In old Whig times, that is to say, prior to the election of **Pierce**, the Whig majority was always large, and sometimes nearly or quite two to one. But during the Presidential terms of **Pierce** and **Buchanan**, the most unscrupulous efforts have been resorted to, in order to crush out all opposition to "democratic" rule in this locality. No Government official, from auditors down to messengers and watchmen, has dared to have an opinion of his own, or to vote his honest sentiments, unless they happened to accord with those of the Administration. Every device of intimidation and corruption has been resorted to, and among these an extensive system of pipe-laying, ostensibly with the purpose of supplying the city with water, but really to enable an unscrupulous Government to import Irishmen from the four points of the compass, to out-vote the citizens of Washington. By such means the party in power triumphed over the people, when it is well known that at no time has it had a majority of the voters. With the whole power of the Administration, with its fifteen hundred office-holders against them, the people have fought gallantly for their rights at several successive elections, and in June last they came within about twenty votes of winning, in spite of the most flagrant corruption, which Mr. **Wallach**, the people's candidate, is prepared to establish.

The Mayor takes the oath of office early in June and at once enters upon the discharge of his duties. Mr. **Wallach** notified his competitor, Mr. **Berrett** immediately after the result of the election was declared, and before he was sworn in, that he should contest the election; and proceeded at once to sue out a writ of *quo warranto*. The Circuit Court, which is a democratic institution, was in session at the time, but promptly adjourned, and thus staved off the trial, and permitted **Berrett** to be inaugurated, though resting under the suspicion of being unduly elected, by the aid of hundreds of fraudulent votes. Even candid democrats admitted that the election was carried by fraud. But the democratic Circuit Court was in no hurry to clear up the matter, although it affects the rights and honor of every citizen, and the character of Republican institutions. At the present term of the Court the counsel for the contestant insisted on coming to trial, but in vain, the judges allowing the case to go over to the next term upon frivolous pleas of delay.

If this were an ordinary suit for damages, in which delay could only put off, without destroying the very thing in controversy, it would excite no particular notice. But when the very term of the Mayoralty is passing away, and must, by the postponement, be half gone, before the man chosen by the people can come into his office, it cannot fail to awaken the public indignation.

A recent correspondence between the acting Mayor and the commander of the District Militia, in regard to the threatened seizure of the Capital, displays, on the part of the former, a mind as unsuspicious of evil as that of our first parents in the garden of Eden; and, however beautiful this pristine innocency and guileless ignorance may be in Mayor **Berrett**, it is not exactly the thing to trust to in these troublous times. If Mr. **Wallach** were in the possession of the office to which he was rightfully elected, the plotters of treason and rebellion could not be permitted to conspire the overthrow of the Government under the very shadow of the Capitol.

The next election in this city will demonstrate that the bogus Democracy is literally dead, and that it was never anything but a sham—a temporary house of pasteboard, cemented together by the cohesive power of the public plunder. The people of this city—the masses—are honest, independent voters, who have resisted for years an amount of temptation to time-serving, which no other city in America, or perhaps the world, was ever subjected to.

They have ever been sternly opposed to what passes for Democracy in these degenerate days; and have only been beaten by imported officials, by hired gangs of Irish laborers, by intimidation and fraud. The next election, which will be held under better influences, will demonstrate this fact.

The fact will go down to posterity on the pages of history that the South Carolina politicians have labored for thirty years for the overthrow of the Government of the United States. That State has never been Republican in fact, and scarcely in form. It is an oligarchy of conceited and, for the most part, ignorant slaveholders, who have as little of the spirit of American Democracy as the petty sovereigns of Germany, and far less than the educated and liberal-minded aristocracy of England. Many avowals of leading Presses and politicians, within the last few weeks, have been made to the effect that the present secession movement has not been caused by the election of Mr. **Lincoln**, but that that event has only been made the convenient pretext for rallying and exciting the people, and uniting the South.

An interesting fact was mentioned to me to-day by an intelligent and reliable gentleman, who has been intimately acquainted with the public men of the country for thirty years past. He states that in 1833 **Duff Green** remarked to him, in reference to the failure of South Carolina nullification, "we have failed to unite the South on this Tariff question; but *I know a question upon which all the Slave States may be united. I mean Slavery. Upon that issue all opposition will be crushed, and all parties will be compelled to go with us.*" My informant related the conversation to Judge **Mangum**, who repeated it to Mr. **Calhoun**, accompanied with the expression of his confidence that the great Carolinian would spurn a policy which proposed treason as its ultimate end. How much of diplomatic politeness there was in this expression of confidence on the part of Mr. MANGUM, and how much evasion was practiced on the part of Mr. CALHOUN, I am not informed. But those who knew him best will not be likely to credit DUFF GREEN with originality in the suggestion.

An intelligent gentleman, directly from Kansas, confirms the appalling accounts of suffering which have been published by Messrs. HYATT and POMEROY, from personal observations. Gaunt famine stalks over that beautiful State—at least in its Southern portion—and nothing but speedy relief at the hands of the Federal or State Governments can prevent thousands from starving. If Kansas were a Slave State relief would be voted immediately. Why does not Congress take the matter in hand at once? OBSERVER.

An Iambic Inundation.

Not the least among the many woes which at present invest our common country, we may rank the remarkable and lamentable increase of execrable verse. The welling of the waters of disunion seems to have had with us an effect somewhat similar to that produced in Egypt by an overflow of the Nile. Poets have sprung up here in quite as marvelous a manner as frogs do there, and croaking is heard from a multitude of throats before silent. Any attempt to count the crop would necessarily prove eminently futile. If any mathematician wishes to approximate to a correct census, let him multiply the number of poets before in existence by the square of secession,—unless we are greatly mistaken, the result will be infinity.

Nothing very new or melodious has been developed by this sudden and spontaneous growth. Sentimental subjects are at something of a discount, but patriotic themes and figures are more than ever before above par. The eagle is loosed for loftier flights than he has been wonted to of late years; liberty and union are put through more changes, complications and combinations than any patent lock with which we are acquainted is capable of, and that "glorious banner"—of course we allude to the star-spangled one—is fairly torn to rags. All the inventions and appliances of poetic artillery are brought into play. Sonorous hexameters burst around our ears like shells, iambuses and anapests take their straightforward flight, or ricochet threateningly like solid shot, and spondees and dactyls hurtle on all sides like hand-grenades. There is no dodging the fire. A masked battery opens on you from the columns of a respectable paper that never before within the memory of man has lent itself to any more formidable projectile than prose; the moss-grown mouths of bards, that have been as closed craters, and silent for centuries, suddenly open, and without giving the least premonitory symptom of the alarming eruption, pour forth a living lava of verse.

Of the two sections of the country, the South is vastly the most guilty in this respect. The North is bad enough, but the South produces "more of it," and of a worse quality. Setting aside the diabolical versification in which her sons indulge, ignoring the fact that nine in ten of their lines go halting to their goal like born cripples, deficient in symmetry and irregular in the apportionment of their feet, and they are still open to unrest, on the ground of their crimson character and sanguinary sentiments. The Southern poet sets an ocean of blood flowing with quite as little remorse as he would evince in uncorking a bottle of claret. Firearms are as familiar figures with him as flowers are with the commonalty of poets; he punctuates with a pistol, and points his moral with a dagger. Going through his performance is like walking through a battle-field, or, rather, a slaughterhouse, since it lacks the artistic arrangement of the former. In brief, the Southern bards seem to have forsaken Olympus to take up a permanent residence on Golgotha.

But we do not intend to draw poetic parallels and comparisons in connection with parallels of latitude. We merely wish to intimate to the bards of both sections that the present is not a fitting time for the exercise of their peculiar powers. Our woes are many enough without having them doubled by grevious verse. If civil war must ensue, the fact offers no excuse for the premeditated murder of both melody and sense. To the conservative North we would say, if good prose cannot save the Union, poor poetry certainly cannot; to the destructive South we would only hint that their verses, bad as they are, cannot drive ANDERSON out from Sumter, or scare even BUCHANAN into a syncope.

PERSONAL.

—A cattle drover, while passing through Buffalo a few days since, dropped a pocket-book, containing nearly $2,000, in the refreshment saloon of the Lake Shore Railroad dépôt. An honest man, by the name of Joseph True, picked it up, inferred that its owner must have left the city by the Lake Shore Railroad, telegraphed to the conductor of the train, and in a couple of hours afterwards was overwhelmed with the thanks of the happy drover, who returned by the first train to claim his property.

—The house of Mr. Wm. Costigan, a citizen of Milledgeville, Tenn., was consumed by fire a few nights since. Four children,—two boys and two girls,—between four and ten years of age, lost their lives, and the other inmates of the house narrowly escaped.

—Mr. Carl Kleinman, of St. Louis, made a savings bank of his cellar, and was surprised a few days since to find that the rats had been making free with his funds, which consisted of $300 in bank bills. Of this sum he recovered only $148.

MR. RAYMOND'S LETTERS TO YANCEY.—If any of our readers have friends in the Border States, they cannot do better than to send them a few copies of the pamphlet edition of Hon. H. J. RAYMOND's letters to the Arch-Apostle of Disunionism. They are the fullest and ablest discussions of the great question as yet brought out by the crisis, and should be read by millions.—*Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.*

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

CASE OF THE BARK ANNA.

Before Judge Smalley.

Edward E. Lane, the mate of the bark *Anna*, was, this morning, put on trial for the murder of Frank Leight, one of the crew of the bark. Mr. Brady and Mr. Ridgway appeared for the prisoner.

Roseman, the cook, was put on the stand, and testified—That on Christmas Day Leight was at the wheel, and he himself was in the galley; heard Leight crying out, "Murder," and "Oh! Mr. Lane," &c.; that he looked out the galley door, hanging by his hands, and saw Lane beating Leight over the head with a belaying pin; looked out three times, and each time he was beating him; Leight made no defence only to try to shield his head with his arms; his head was bloody all over, and a pool of blood was on the deck by him; he had a canvas cap on. Witness identified a cap produced as the one on Leight's head at the time, which was a good deal stained with blood. He also identified a belaying pin as one which he had seen on board the bark, but could not tell that it was the one the mate was beating Leight with. That same evening witness was in the cabin, and Leight was at the wheel again, and witness heard him again crying "Oh! Mr. Lane;" that the Captain who was in the cabin, said Leight was being flogged because he could not steer well, and witness heard one blow struck; when Leight left the wheel he stumbled and could hardly walk, and would have fallen if witness had not caught him; he had sore legs before, but not to prevent his walking; next morning witness saw him on deck on his hands and knees, and the next morning witness found him lying on the forecastle floor, in the water, dead.

Mr. Brady's cross examination tended to show that the vessel was then in a bad condition, leaking and having lost sails, and had to throw over cargo three times; that the crew were on short allowance and unhealthy; that witness made no complaint of this affair at the first chance he got; that Leight was at the wheel from 10 to 12 o'clock that night, and during all that time witness heard him crying out, but only looked out to see the mate beating him at three times and each time the mate was walking up and down, and every now and then striking Leight on the head with the belaying pin; that he saw some sixteen or seventeen blows struck, and from the man's crying he supposed the mate was beating him so during the whole time; the mate would cry "Keep her straight" as he hit him; they caught a porpoise on the voyage which was cut up forward on deck; the crew were all sick except one? Thomas Leight was barefoot for a while before; the weather was rough and the water would be two or three feet deep on deck sometimes; witness heard said on board that Leight had fallen from the poop and hurt his head; he had also hurt one of his fingers and had a sore on one of his legs; there was no place comfortable to sleep in on board except the cabin; the water was two inches deep where the man was lying dead on the forecastle floor.

The case is still on.

DECISION IN A REVENUE CASE—SUFFICIENCY OF PROTEST.

E. B. Sturges vs. *Heman J. Redfield*.—This was an action against the defendant as Collector of this port, to recover back monies exacted by him as duties on certain merchandise imported by him from Europe. There was a verdict for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court, on a case made, which now came up for argument. The only question in the case was as to the sufficiency of the protest.

The defendant added to the amount of the invoice a certain sum for "inland freights and charges," based upon a report made to the Treasury Department by Isaac Phillips, one of the Appraisers, as to what was the average amount of inland freights and charges upon goods exported from the several Governments of Continental Europe. The plaintiff alleged that there was no such item of expense upon his goods, and protested in writing "against the payment of duty on the additions made to the annexed entry for inland freight or charges because said goods are invoiced free on board, and the price named in the invoice includes all charges and expenses to the port of exportation, and we pay no separate expense or charge on said goods."

No evidence was given as to the actual payment of any such inland freight and charges, and the only question was as to the sufficiency of the protest.

Held by the Court—That a protest is sufficient if the importer states in it distinctly and definitely the source of his complaint and his design to make it the foundation of a claim against the Government.

That this protest complies with these requisites and are sufficient.

Judgment for the plaintiff on the verdict.

Same judgment rendered in six other cases involving the same question.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. Roosevelt.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

George Law et al. vs. *The United States*.—The evidence in this case having been concluded, Mr. Gerard proceeded, this morning, to sum up the case for the Government. One of the jurors was ill, and by consent the case went on before the eleven. Mr. Gerard occupied all day with his summing up.

Action for Divorce—No Happiness without Beefsteak.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Emeline J. Clements vs. *Abraham V. Clements*.—This is an action for a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, brought by the plaintiff against her husband, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment.

It appears that the parties were married Jan. 10, 1859, having been acquainted with each other, according to the testimony of the plaintiff, for the previous 15 years. The plaintiff is 50 years of age, and the defendant is a physician.

The plaintiff now alleges that since her marriage with her husband she has been the victim of much abuse from the one that should be her protector. That the ordinary comforts of life have been denied to her; that she has suffered from the want of food, the defendant limiting the amount of beefsteak for the breakfast table, from which four persons were accustomed to eat, to one pound, and upon one occasion, when she overstepped this limit by purchasing from the butcher one pound and a half of beefsteak, he grossly abused and illtreated her. That the defendant only allowed three cents for breakfast rolls; that she had been obliged to borrow money for clothing; that only four days after their marriage the defendant arose in his bed at 2 o'clock in the morning, and shook his fist at her, threatening her with personal violence and using language improper to be repeated; that the defendant has used personal violence to the plaintiff on a number of occasions which renders it improper and unsafe for the plaintiff to longer live with him.

The defendent denies all the allegations of cruelty, &c., and alleges that the plaintiff is herself the one to blame.

The plaintiff, upon being put upon the stand, testified to the facts substantially as set forth. She was followed by her daughter, a lady of some 23 summers, and a teacher in one of the Ward schools, who corroborated many of the statements of the plaintiff as to the unhappiness of the plaintiff in her domestic relations, and the coarse and cruel deportment of her husband; the witness herself stating that she had once driven him from her apartments early in the morning where he had intruded himself before she had completed her toilet; the witness had never seen any actual physical violence used by the defendant towards the plaintiff, the reason for which, she intimated, was that the defendant was afraid of her own ability in that line. The spirited manner in which both mother and daughter gave in their evidence produced much amusement in the Court-room, which was quite crowded with the friends, both male and female, of the respective parties. It appears that the plaintiff has been previously married, the defendant being her second husband. The case is still on.

Gen. Nye and E. W. Dodge, for plaintiff: Ex-Judge Whiting, for defendant.

Mr. Sweet to be Remanded to the Authorities and Sent Back to Indiana.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of the Application of Joseph P. Sweet to be Discharged from Arrest.—This case was stated in the TIMES Feb. 8, and once previously.

His Honor now overrules all the exceptions taken by the counsel for the prisoner to the sufficiency and legality of the proceedings by which Mr. Sweet is held, and remands the prisoner to the custody of the State authorities to be taken to Indiana.

The Court, however, upon the urgent request of Mr. Graham, the counsel for the prisoner, defers the final disposition of the case, to give Mr. Graham a further hearing on Wednesday next.

Car Licenses—City Railroad Grants and Corporation Ordinances.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company.*—A Corporation ordinance, passed Dec. 31, 1858, imposes a penalty of $50 for every passenger-car run below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street without a license. This action was brought under that ordinance for the recovery of $50 penalty of the defendants.

The defence to the action was that, by the grant permitting the defendants to lay the track and run their cars, the City contracted to allow the cars to run without further requirements; and that the defendants are, therefore, not liable for the penalty sought to be recovered.

To this answer the plaintiffs interposed a demurrer, averring that it constituted no defence. The Court at Special Term overruled the demurrer, and dismissed the complaint.

The plaintiffs appealed to this branch of the Court, where argument on the appeal was now heard.

The defendants contended that no such right as that now claimed on behalf of the Corporation exists under their general powers in respect to the public streets—such powers, as defined by the charters, colonial and legislative, being wholly those of regulation and police, and in no sense analagous to that attempted to be exercised by the resolution imposing a license fee with a penalty.

Decision reserved.

Mr. Genett for plaintiffs; Waldo Hutchins for defendants.

The Parker Breach of Promise Case—Judgment for Default in Matrimony.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Moncrief and Robertson.

Louise Zimmer vs. *William Parker*.—This action was brought to recover $10,000 damages, for an alleged seduction and breach of promise to marry. The action was tried in December, 1860, before Mr. Justice WOODRUFF and a jury, and the plaintiff was awarded damages to the amount of $1,101 94. An appeal is now taken to this term of the Court, and a new trial asked, on the ground that the verdict was rendered against the weight of evidence. The following are a few of the facts of the case, as they were elicited upon the trial. The plaintiff being placed upon the stand as a witness in her own behalf, testified that she went into the house of defendant as a hired help, for general housework; that the defendant lived in Greenwich-avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, in this City; that when the plaintiff first came to the house of the defendant, defendant told her he would like her, and that he would like to marry a German woman, and asked the plaintiff if she would marry him; plaintiff testifies that at first she told him nothing, believing him to be only in fun; plaintiff then told him after his constant importunities that he ought not to fool her, that she was a poor woman and he a wealthy man; to which he answered that was no matter, that he did not go in for richness and poorness, and then told her that he would rather have a poor woman who could work than a rich woman who had a great deal of property, telling her that he did not wish to be bossed by any woman. She further testified that she thought a great deal of the man and saw that he liked her. It appears that they mutually promised to marry each other. Sometime after this the defendant was taken sick. Plaintiff then testifies that shortly after this she felt that she was in a delicate condition, and told him about it, to which he replied that he did not believe it. Upon assuring him that such was the case, he told her that if such was the case he would give her his nephew for a husband, and set him up in business. This offer she refused.

The defendant, upon his being called to the stand, testified that the conversation between him and the plaintiff was only carried on as a joke, and oftentimes in the presence of others; he, however, admits having visited her bedroom at divers times.

The cause was argued at some length. Decision reserved. The case was stated in the TIMES at the time of the trial.

Moses Ely for defendant; Chauncy Shaffer for plaintiff.

Court of General Sessions.

LARCENY FROM STEWART'S—PRISONERS CONVICTED.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Louisa Palmer and Peter Wood, jointly indicted for grand larceny from the store of A. T. Stewart, were first put to the bar. The female prisoner was a good-looking American girl, who lived with Woods as his wife.

Leonard Wheeler first testified that he was a clerk in the employ of A. T. Stewart & Co.; property had been missed from the store; among other articles were three shawls worth about $70, and some pieces of shirting, de laines, ladies' stockings, gentlemen's pocket-handkerchiefs, velvet rugs; these articles disappeared on the way from the wholesale to the retail departments; goods would be selected by the different retail clerks from the wholesale department; the goods would be sent down, and with them a ticket containing a list of the things sent; it was the duty of the prisoner to wheel the basket to the different departments, after they had been lowered from the wholesale department; on their delivery to the retail clerks a discrepancy would be found between the articles and the list; on the 8th of Debember the witness charged Wood with the larceny; he confessed and gave information where a part of the goods could be found; on being asked where he got the cloth of which his vest and pantaloons were made, he replied, "I stole it from the store;" he further said that he had given the shawls to Louisa Palmer; she wore one of them, and had pawned the others; she had made a similar disposition of the other articles; and that she usually carried the pawn tickets in her stockings; he said that she knew that he received $30 a month; she was not his wife, but lived with him as such; they were keeping house together in Bayard-street; on the strength of this confession, the witness called Officer Dusenberry, who arrested Wood; afterwards the witness went with the officer to the house in Bayard-street, where they found Louisa, with one of the stolen shawls on her shoulders; she ejaculated the classic interrogation, "What's up?" the witness in reply asked where she obtained the shawl, and a stolen dress which hung near on a nail; she said she bought them of a pedlar; she denied any knowledge of the other articles which she was charged with having stolen; she was then arrested and at the Station-house confronted with Wood, who told her that she must tell where the tickets were; she denied any knowledge of the tickets at first, but subsequently consented, and conducted the witness to her house, down two or three pairs of stairs to a coal-cellar, where she knocked a padlock off with a hammer, and brought out a basket containing some of the stolen articles, and also a dozen or fourteen pawn tickets; witness then went with the officer to the pawn-broker's shop and recovered other articles; witness had been in the employ of A. T. Stewart since the 1st of June last.

Officer Dusenbury next testified that he arrested the prisoners, as detailed by the last witness. In other respects, he corroborated the testimony already given.

There were no further witnesses for the people. For the defence, the mother of the prisoner, Louisa, testified that she had been present when Wood had given some of the stolen articles to her daughter, saying that he had bought them as a present for her. The father of Louisa, who was called to testify to some points on which the testimony was ruled out, was considerably excited, and exclaimed that he had reared a family of children, and there were no thieves among them.

Counsel summed up on both sides, and the case was submitted to the Jury, who retired and rendered a verdict of guilty of petty larceny against Wood, and receiving stolen goods against Louisa Palmer. The reduction of the verdict from grand to petty larceny, was due to the fact that though the aggregate value of all the goods stolen was nearly $100, the separate articles were taken at different times, thus making the whole affair a series of petty larcenies. The prisoners were remanded for sentence.

FORGERY PROVED BY A FORGER—FELON *vs.* FELON.

William F. Ayres, indicted for forgery in selling counterfeit money to persons to be passed. *Edward P. Boyle* first testified that the prisoner came to his place with some $40 worth of five dollar bills on the Commonwealth Bank of Pennsylvania, and offered to sell them to the witness to have them passed. He offered the witness as his commission all that he could get over twenty-five cents on a dollar. Witness refused, and handing the bills back, called in an officer, who arrested the prisoner on the spot. On cross-examination witness confessed that there were four indictments against himself for passing counterfeit money. He was under $2,000 bail. He had also passed other counterfeit money than that for which he was indicted. He also stated that he had informed officer King, before the prisoner's offer to sell the money, that "he would have the prisoner there ready to be arrested that day." He had also gone to the prisoner's house and induced him to come with the bad money, for the avowed purpose of having him arrested. The witness is an engraver, and is to be tried this week for forgery.

Officer King next testified that he arrested the prisoner, who at once threw the bills into the street, and resisted the officer. A Mr. Coger picked up the bills, and gave them to the witness; witness made the arrest within thirty seconds after the last witness had handed the money back to the prisoner.

Mr. Coger next testified to having picked up the bills when they were thrown away; he identified a part of them now shown him.

Mr. Lawrence, a broker, then testified that the bills (here shown him) were counterfeit.

Mr. Taylor, for the prisoner, testified that he was present on the occasion when the prisoner was alleged to have offered bad bills for sale; contradicted *in toto*, the entire statement of the witness Ayres; witness had only known the prisoner six months; he was not connected with him or his wife, either in any business, social or family relation.

Mary Ann Davin, sister of the prisoner's wife, then corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

No further witnesses were introduced, and after a brief summing up by counsel, the jury took the case, and rendered a verdict of "Guilty of an attempt to utter counterfeit bills as false." The Court, however, instructed them that there was no such offence as that of which they had convicted the prisoner, and they thereupon changed their verdict to guilty of the offence as alleged in the first count, to wit: "Uttering counterfeit bills as false." The prisoner was remanded for sentence, and the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—John Nolan

For Rape—Patrick Mulholland, William Anderson.

For Forgery—Charles H. Scott, John Wilson.

For Burglary—James Cassidy, James Clarke, Henry Seymour, John Fitzsimmons.

For Larceny—William Gale, James Casey, Elizabeth Cowing, John McDermott.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Abraham Rosenstein, Henry Stone.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Gray* vs. *Olmstead, et al.*—Motion granted, unless the defendant appears and submits to an examination, within three days.

Ray vs. *Ray et al.*—Memoranda for counsel.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Fay* vs. *Neil.*—Motion to amend case denied with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hilton.

Chesterman vs. *Bouillon.*—Motion granted on payment of $5 costs.

Kerr vs. *Earibi.*—Reference ordered to Henry Nichol, Esq., to appoint Receiver, &c.

Before Judge Brady.

Santos vs. *Sturges*.—Motion denied.

Lyer vs. *Lyons.*—Motion granted conditionally.

Before Judge Daly.

Bracket vs. *Becker.*—Motion denied.

POLICE REPORTS.

A PEDDLER BLINDFOLDED AND ROBBED OF HIS PACK.

Julius Carmoza, an Italian peddler, residing at No. 85 Suffolk-street, ventured yesterday in search of customers among the people of the Five Points. While coming out of the hallway of a house at Cow Bay he was met by Theresa Townsend, a notoriously bad character, who threw a sack over his head and shoulders, and held him fast until two male confederates rifled his pockets and despoiled his pack, taking away about $160 worth of property. In his efforts to free himself from the robbers Carmoza was severely cut in the hand. As quickly as he was released he made his loss known to Officer Gilmartin, of the Sixth Ward, who arrested the woman, and a man named Michael Cronin, both of whom were identified by the peddler, who charged the latter with having used the knife upon him. The prisoners were held for trial by Justice KELLY, each in default of $2,000 bail. None of the property was recovered. It is believed that the other highwayman will be arrested to day.

AUDACITY OF A YOUNG THIEF.

Yesterday morning, a lad named John Riley, aged twelve years, stealthily entered the jewelry store of Charles Rantenberg, No. 127 Sixth-avenue, and attempted to steal a gold watch, valued at $65, from the show-window. The youth's movements were seen by Mrs. Rantenberg, who was in a room at the rear of the store, and she caught hold of him just as he was about to make his exit. Pushing her roughly aside he ran out by the rear way, but was pursued and captured by Mr. Rantenberg. He was taken before Justice DUSENBERRY, at Jefferson Market, and locked up for trial.

A RUFFIANLY VISITOR.

A young man named John Ryan, was arrested on Sunday night, by Officer Dobke, of the Third Ward, charged with having stabbed Daniel Connell, a member of Hose Co. No. 49, in the face, causing a severe wound. Ryan had, previous to the assault, intruded himself into the Hose House, in Cedar-street, and having refused to leave when told so to do, was ejected by Connell and others. A short time afterwards, while Connell was walking through Greenwich-street, with two of his companions, Ryan observed him and made the assault. In default of $1,000 bail, Justice KELLY committed him to answer.

TRADING ON STOLEN CAPITAL.

Justice KELLY yesterday committed Nathaniel Green, a hand attached to the steamer *Commodore*, lying at Pier No. 18 North River, for trial, on a charge of having stolen gold and bank notes, amounting to $60, from Mr. John J. Smith, an employe on the same vessel. Prisoner had access to the complainant's state-room, and soon after he left it, the robbery was discovered. He was suspected and watched. The result was that he was seen to spend part of the stolen funds in the purchase of clothing and other articles, and as he was known previously never to have had money, a policeman was called to arrest him. Having failed to account satisfactorily for his suddenly-filled purse, he was taken before the magistrate.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE SUICIDE OF MR. PETERS.

The circumstances attending the suicide of Mr. Otis T. Peters, a native of Connecticut, 52 years of age, at Mrs. Schoonmaker's boarding-house, No. 26 Fourth avenue, on Sunday morning last, were made the subject of inquiry, yesterday, by Coroner JACKMAN. It appeared from the testimony of Officer Little, of the Fifteenth Ward, who resides in the house where the occurrence happened, that on Sunday morning, when he went home to breakfast, about 6½ o'clock, Mrs. Schoonmaker called him to the bedroom of the deceased, whom he found with a razor in his hand. Witness called for assistance, and two of the gentlemen boarding in the house came up. After much trouble, they succeeded in taking the razor from deceased, but in a short time he procured another razor, and the fact having come to Mrs. Schoonmaker's knowledge, she again called upon witness to go to him. Witness and some of the other boarders watched deceased for over an hour, and told him if he attempted to cut his throat they would knock him down. Regardless of the threat, however, he raised his right arm to draw the razor across his throat, but was prevented by witness, who struck him with a club, disabling his right arm. In an instant he changed the instrument to his left hand, and drew it across his throat, inflicting a wound from which he did not survive more than a couple of minutes. This testimony was corroborated by other witnesses, and the case having been submitted to the jury, a verdict of suicide while temporarily deranged was rendered. It is said that reverses in business prompted the deceased to take his life.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Edward Johnston, a laborer, employed at the building in process of erection, corner of White-street and Broadway, was fatally injured some weeks since by falling from a ladder. He died on Sunday at the New-York Hospital, where he had been placed for treatment. He was 25 years of age, and a native of Ireland.... John Fitzpatrick, a carman, aged 45 years, also died on Sunday at the New-York Hospital, in consequence of injuries received several weeks since by accidentally falling from his cart. Coroner Gamble held an inquest in each case.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, upon the body of Eliza Johnson, a poor woman, who was fatally burned on the 31st ult., by her dress having come in contact with a stove, at the Eleventh Ward Station-house, while she was scrubbing the floor. She lingered in much suffering until the 8th inst., when her death ensued.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD DEPOT.

The person who was killed by a locomotive on Saturday night, at the Thirty-fifth-street dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad, has been identified as John Linden, an Irishman, 25 years of age. He is supposed to have fallen asleep on the track while under the influence of liquor.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 11.

1,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Coup.	99	100 Hud. River R...b60	43
5,000 U. S. 5s, '71, Coup.	87½	80 do	42¾
1,000 Treas. 6 p. c. notes	99⅝	100 do.........b15	43
2,000 N. Y. State 5s, '74	99¾	100 do	43
1,000 Missouri State 6s	65¼	100 Harlem Railroad	15⅞
1,000 Ohio State 6s '70	102	200 Harlem R. Pref.	38¾
4,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	70	100 do........s30	38⅜
3,000 do	69¾	100 do........s30	38⅜
1,000 Virginia State 6s	74½	250 Reading R......b10	42½
6,000 do	74½	100 do........b30	42½
5,000 do.........s10	74½	100 do........s60	42
1,000 California St. 7s	87	200 do........b3	42¾
2,000 do	88	100 do........b30	42⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	97½	50 Michigan Cen. R.	55
2,000 N. Y. Cen. Bs. '76	100⅛	150 do........b30	55
1,000 H. Riv. R. 2d M.	100	50 do........s10	54¾
2,000 Harlem 1st M. Bs.	99½	100 do........s10	54¾
1,000 Ill. C. R. Bds	95	100 do........c	54¾
1,000 H. & St. J. R. B.	52½	250 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	75¼
200 New-York C. R....c	76¾	50 do........b30	75⅜
50 do........s60	76½	100 do	75⅞
150 do........s30	76¾	100 do	76
500 do........opg	76½	10 Clev. Col & Cin. R.	94
50 do....s3 p.&c	76⅝	300 Gal. & Chic. R...s3	70
100 do	76⅝	100 do........s3	69⅞
50 Erie Railroad...s30	31	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	32½
200 do........s60	30½	650 do	32¾
200 do........s30	30½	100 do........b30	32⅝
50 Panama R.......s60	112	200 do........s10	32⅝
50 do........s30	112	422 Chic. & Rock. Isl. R.	56

SECOND BOARD.

4,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Reg.	87	50 N. Y. C. R., opg	77
2,000 U. S. 6s, '62	92½	100 do........p&c	76⅞
3,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Coup	99½	10 do	76¾
1,000 Trea. 12 p.c. Notes	101¾	25 Eighth avenue R.	125
10,000 Trea. 10 p. c. N.	99¾	10 Cin., Ham. & Day. R.	70
8,000 N. Car. State 6s	77	50 Erie Railroad	32
5,000 Virginia St. 6s	75	50 do	32¼
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	65¼	300 Reading Railroad	42½
5,000 do	65½	50 Mich. Central R.	55
3,000 Brook. C. W. L.	100	50 do........s30	55½
5,000 M. C. 8 p.c. 1st mtg		100 do	55¾
S. F. C. Bds	98	50 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	14½
6,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	95	100 Gal. & Chic. R...s10	70½
1,000 Hud. R. S. F. Bds	98½	100 do	70¾
1,000 Chi & N. W. 1st M.	40	600 Clev. & Toledo R.	33
40 Park Bank	105	25 Chicago & R. I. R.	56⅝
40 Bank of America	105	165 do	56⅞
26 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	90	200 Chic., B. & Q. R.	70
300 Pac. M. Steam. Co.	84	100 do	70¼

MONDAY, Feb. 11—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 9, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Feb. 2:

Decrease in Loans	$1,539,874
Increase in Specie	3,601,136
Increase in Circulation	261,929
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,108,888

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Feb. 11, 1860.	Feb. 9, 1861.	Feb. 2, 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,307,000	$69,307,000
Loans	123,336,629	120,368,050	121,907,924
Specie	19,787,567	34,655,645	31,054,509
Circulation	8,185,109	8,361,305	8,099,376
Gross Deposits	98,145,963	109,242,903	108,236,164
Exchanged	21,674,908	20,254,272	20,356,421
Undrawn	76,471,055	88,988,631	87,879,743
In Sub-Treas'ry	9,676,732	3,644,921	4,138,332

The present Bank return points in the same direction as the last—the continued accumulation of Bullion, and a decreased volume of healthy business in the way of Loans and Discounts. The latter are falling, involuntary, from the want of demand for Money from regular and substantial dealers at Bank, and the difficulty of filling up the line by outside securities of mercantile paper. To-day the market presents no new feature from last week. The terms for Money both at call and on strictly choice paper are 6@7 ℔ cent.; some very prime 60-day acceptances being quoted at the inside figure. The Foreign Exchanges are again lower, and a number of heavy transactions are reported to-day at 103½@104 for good Merchant bills, and 104½@105 for Bankers' bills on London. The principal buyers are the Banking firms, the demand from the Import trade being unusually light. The next mail to England goes by the *Arabia*, from this port on Wednesday.

The Stock Exchange closed firm this afternoon, after exhibiting a gradually advancing course of prices through the business of the day. The decline of Saturday afternoon, caused by the news of the seizure of New-York property at Savannah, (subsequently released,) was recovered at an early hour this morning, and as the political advices in the morning papers, especially from the popular vote of Saturday in the State of Tennessee, were regarded with favor, the market assumed considerable firmness and ultimate buoyancy. The price of New-York Central at 4 o'clock stood 77¼ ℔ cent. ex-dividend, the highest price made for a fortnight past, and the Western Road Shares were correspondingly advanced. Another good feature of the market was a steadier feeling in Federal and State securities, the depression of which, last week, was particularly discouraging, not only to the speculative movement of the Street, but to the outside public, who hold their Stocks, and regard their ups and downs on the Exchange, in the present crisis, as the barometer of political confidence. Tennessees, Virginias, North Carolinas and Missouris were all firmer and higher by ½@1 ℔ cent. than on Saturday, and there was more disposition to take some of the Federal Stock at the low figures then made, while business paper was steady at 10¼@10½ ℔ cent. per annum.

Late in the afternoon there was increased buoyancy on the Share list, establishing an average advance for the day, over the closing of Saturday, of 1½ ℔ cent. The following are about the last figures on the Street at 4½ P. M.:

Central	77½	Harlem Preferred	39
Erie	32⅛	Hudson	44
Illinois Central	77⅛	Michigan Central	56
Rock Island	57⅛	Michigan Southern	15
Reading	42¾	Michigan Guaranteed	32
Galena	71½	Tennessees	70
Toledo	33¾	Missouris	65⅝

The following is the latest mail quotations for exchanges on New-York, by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street.

Feb. 9	Philadelphia	Par @1-10
Feb. 9	Boston	Par @1-10
Feb. 9	Baltimore	⅞@ 1
Feb. 9	Washington, D. C.	1½@ 1¾
Feb. 5	St. Louis	6 @ 6½
Feb. 9	Pittsburgh	2½@ 2¾
Feb. 7	Cincinnati	⅜@ ¾
Feb. 7	Cleveland	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 7	Milwaukee	6 @ 6½
Feb. 9	Richmond	5⅛@ 5½
Feb. 6	Louisville, Ky	½@ ¾
Feb. 6	Montgomery	3 @ 3¼
Feb. 8	Charleston, S. C.	2⅛@ 2¾
Feb. 6	Akron, Ohio	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 4	Ottenova, Iowa	6⅛@ 6¾
Feb. 6	Charlotte, N. C.	5 @ 5¼
Feb. 8	Lafayette, Ind.	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 6	Atlanta, Ga	2 @ 2¼
Feb. 8	Wilmington, N. C.	5 @ 5¼
Feb. 8	Sandusky, Ohio	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 6	Rockford, Ill	8 @ 8¼
Feb. 4	Mobile	Par@¼ dis.

Mr. W. F. HAVEMEYER has resigned the Presidency of the Bank of North America, which he had held for ten or twelve years past. He is succeeded by Mr. ISAAC SEYMOUR, the late Cashier, whose place has not yet been filled. We learn that Mr. E. J. BROWN has been made Vice-President of the Bank.

The letters and circulars by the *Canada's* mails from England, this morning, are regarded as more cheerful for American Stocks and the English Money market, but less strong than the previous mails for Cotton and Grain, though no serious decline is quoted in either staple. The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 23d of January, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,360,261	Increase	£25,080
Public deposits	2,948,437	Increase	202,118
Other deposits	13,130,293	Decrease	1,303,663
Government securities	8,447,430	Decrease	336,291
Other securities	20,236,060	Decrease	887,518
Notes unemployed	5,228,300	Increase	146,675

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,035,130, being a decrease of £363,090; and the stock of bullion in both departments is 11,521,580, showing a decrease of 253,783, when compared with the preceding return. The London *Times* Money writer hopes that now that Florida and Mississippi have gone out of the Union, with the Northern States of the Union, a spirited competition will follow between these States and Michigan and Indiana in wiping out the old stain of repudiation and reëstablishing their credit in Europe.

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of January, compared with the same period of last year, viz:—

	1861.	1860.
From freight	$144,137 59	$78,729 80
From passengers	51,734 23	44,295 44
From express	2,700 00	2,600 00
From mails	7,825 00	7,825 00
From rent of road	7,083 33	5,892 67
From miscellaneous	284 25	607 96
Total	$213,764 40	$139,950 87

The *Evening Post* reports:

"The liabilities of Messrs. FREELAND, SQUIRES & Co., who failed on Friday, are about $2,000,000, of which nearly $750,000 is confidential.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company has declared a dividend of 3½ ℔ cent., payable on the 16th inst.

The net receipts of the Harlem Road for the month of January are as follows:

1860	$97,016 34
1861	117,760 34
Increase	$20,744 00

The net receipts for the same month for the last four years were as follows:

1858	$78,858 41	1860	$97,016 34
1859	90,858 97	1861	117,760 34

The following are THOMPSON BROTHERS quotations for Currency and Exchange to-day:

New-York and New-Jersey	⅜@ —
New-England	¼@ —
Philadelphia	¼@ ⅜
Pennsylvania	2½@ —
Baltimore	1¼@ —
Virginia	6 @ —
North and South Carolina	7 @ —
Georgia	5½@ —
Tennessee	5 @ —
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Canada	1 @ —
Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri	8 @ —
Drafts on Philadelphia	¼@ —
Drafts on Baltimore	1 @ —
Drafts on Richmond	5¾@ —
Drafts on Mobile	4 @ —
Drafts on New-Orleans	2 @ —
Drafts on Cincinnati	1 @ —
Drafts on Chicago	8 @ —
Drafts on St. Louis	7 @ —

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Feb. 9.	Feb. 2.	Feb. 9.	Feb. 2.
Bk. of New-York	4,548,799	4,415,018	1,449,181	1,350,283
Manhattan Co.	4,879,282	4,853,880	1,693,025	1,439,021
Merchants' Bank	4,718,147	4,819,004	1,579,120	1,303,492
Mechanics' Bank	3,534,481	3,536,266	1,134,004	809,020
Union Bank	2,750,336	2,929,281	1,163,829	1,075,284
Bank of America	5,857,779	5,976,304	3,044,647	2,561,331
Phenix Bank	3,090,928	3,341,022	1,109,125	919,012
City Bank	2,211,726	2,317,116	604,318	567,699
Tradesmen's Bk	1,301,796	1,331,956	214,377	227,872
Fulton Bank	1,312,990	1,382,434	515,731	457,489
Chemical Bank	1,917,313	1,909,848	1,467,552	1,296,341
Merch. Exch. Bk	1,719,861	1,701,749	316,081	288,781
National Bank	2,168,923	2,144,125	470,900	407,398
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	1,657,898	1,684,098	435,603	448,209
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	909,363	917,682	226,420	244,515
Greenwich Bank	590,325	581,884	204,609	211,733
Leather Man. Bk.	1,822,205	1,761,717	322,064	371,541
SeventhWardBk.	1,215,112	1,179,377	248,912	308,035
Bk.St.New-York.	3,744,457	3,807,611	1,063,158	854,438
Am.Exchange Bk	7,193,393	7,091,972	1,637,641	1,529,392
Bk. of Commerce	13,245,196	13,152,862	1,850,461	2,037,652
Broadway Bank	3,403,791	3,233,110	2,654,827	1,226,950
Ocean Bank	1,678,460	1,707,577	313,040	345,772
Mercantile Bank	2,217,830	2,255,505	604,476	584,263
Pacific Bank	999,831	994,769	262,527	265,465
Bank of Republic	4,015,603	3,958,011	914,666	1,005,514
Chatham Bank	743,581	739,499	144,239	139,508
People's Bank	650,843	639,166	167,407	126,330
Bank of N. Am.	1,661,961	1,663,713	287,101	354,841
Hanover Bank	1,395,069	1,429,163	223,685	190,478
Irving Bank	755,716	770,301	161,887	161,015
Metropolitan Bk.	6,672,721	6,760,395	1,606,799	1,258,613
Citizens' Bank	713,991	681,977	190,629	202,205
Nassau Bank	1,688,595	1,689,758	329,253	309,539
Market Bank	1,524,446	1,547,782	286,611	267,011
St. Nicholas Bk	1,034,437	1,055,088	190,093	180,268
Shoe & Leath.Bk.	2,119,980	2,157,623	310,487	331,589
Corn Exch.Bank	1,598,151	1,650,887	292,938	273,530
Continental Bank	2,632,141	2,780,239	833,612	837,725
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	1,307,735	948,970	322,620	290,978
Oriental Bank	503,201	488,882	118,178	124,562
Marine Bank	573,153	855,596	159,932	182,267
Atlantic Bank	515,350	511,988	84,909	71,594
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,405,187	2,318,756	449,654	474,814
Park Bank	4,861,020	6,060,971	2,009,169	2,201,166
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	672,367	668,236	220,730	197,882
Grocers' Bank	504,864	485,565	106,668	94,039
North River Bk	548,273	548,653	130,368	127,134
East River Bank	313,431	310,910	69,121	70,710
Manuf.& Mer.Bk.	767,784	705,551	163,775	185,297
N.Y.Dry DockCo.	368,673	353,275	39,026	40,987
N.Y.Exch. Bank	299,127	305,747	24,133	20,686
Bull's Head Bank	441,909	442,398	89,892	101,786
N. Y. County Bk.	346,519	352,057	112,535	101,074
Total	120,368,050	121,907,925	34,655,645	31,054,509
	Decrease	$1,539,874	Increase	$3,601,136

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS—NET.	
	Feb 9.	Feb. 2.	Feb. 9.	Feb. 2.
Bk. of New-York	431,020	382,355	3,388,435	3,289,784
Manhattan Co.	376,778	321,666	3,926,419	3,857,983
Merchants' Bank	177,500	172,212	3,602,546	3,534,175
Mechanics' Bank	271,617	259,861	2,803,545	2,532,474
Union Bank	190,523	174,798	2,830,351	2,882,082
Bk. of America	118,207	109,001	6,271,426	5,024,541
Phenix Bank	141,049	147,400	2,452,123	2,597,380
City Bank	.....	.....	1,760,436	1,834,607
Tradesmen's Bk.	262,743	294,398	747,698	758,233
Fulton Bank	194,347	182,505	1,218,739	1,258,662
Chemical Bank	276,561	275,414	2,033,890	2,926,480
Merch. Exch. Bk.	117,243	118,600	823,227	758,867
National Bank	150,500	141,686	1,198,600	1,098,212
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	218,898	220,980	1,345,456	1,379,273
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	161,364	160,777	739,841	746,060
Greenwich Bank	166,291	169,670	437,829	433,754
Leather Man. Bk.	270,963	269,049	1,077,748	1,054,212
SeventhWardBk.	199,817	189,462	703,642	733,531
Bk.St.New-York.	256,919	223,939	2,562,415	2,373,423
Am.Exchan eBk.	101,308	205,304	4,607,026	4,532,382
Bk. of Commerce.	1,976	1,975	6,324,584	6,406,052
Broadway Bank	278,127	273,956	4,981,857	3,448,699
Ocean Bank	96,967	95,581	889,220	944,617
Mercantile Bank	23,944	25,614	1,731,564	1,757,513
Pacific Bank	139,885	127,918	831,139	844,261
Bk. of Republic	182,663	180,374	2,909,284	2,953,371
Chatham Bank	104,267	103,633	477,347	476,930
People's Bank	99,254	92,534	506,834	475,066
Bank of N. Am.	18,031	80,917	962,409	980,658
Hanover Bank	76,386	76,697	661,890	650,678
Irving Bank	117,073	116,044	528,022	552,591
Metropolitan Bk.	224,947	209,879	4,435,055	4,292,414
Citizens' Bank	139,927	137,613	588,326	575,135
Nassau Bank	120,997	118,402	1,042,510	1,052,855
Market Bank	196,682	193,182	910,453	896,883
St.Nicholas Bank	78,734	78,636	641,132	642,564
Shoe & Leath.Bk.	237,957	229,017	1,086,503	1,109,976
Corn Exch.Bank	126,048	129,361	784,032	836,440
Continental Bank	192,785	185,815	1,773,836	1,957,414
Bk.of Comm'w'lth	214,955	204,360	822,966	795,018
Oriental Bank	95,463	98,233	367,998	363,473
Marine Bank	132,423	125,718	471,831	487,773
Atlantic Bank	85,727	84,161	247,377	229,293
Imp.& Trad's Bk.	187,258	185,709	1,605,369	1,615,208
Park Bank	167,386	167,839	4,822,453	6,396,033
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	85,768	81,926	411,995	423,423
Grocers' Bank	48,702	46,712	333,292	322,056
North RiverBank	74,501	66,843	418,112	419,893
East River Bank	74,347	72,066	242,248	230,785
Manuf.& Mer.Bk.	138,030	126,557	520,533	508,061
N.Y.Dry DockCo.	130,425	117,768	144,215	139,104
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	76,452	75,020	241,230	237,149
Bull's Head Bank	109,023	103,581	436,689	445,412
N. Y. County Bk.	70,528	66,149	306,732	296,909
Total	8,361,305	8,099,375	88,988,631	87,879,743
	Increase	$261,929	Increase	$1,108,888

Milwaukee City Finances.

From the New-York Commercial.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet issued by the authorities of Milwaukee, on the subject of the debt of that municipality. It consists of a first and second report of the joint Committee of citizens and of the Common Council and a copy of a bill now before the Legislature of Wisconsin, authorizing the City of Milwaukee to rearrange and compromise its debt.

The first report of the joint Committee thus recapitulates the debt of the city:

$736,850 Municipal Bonds, annual interest	$54,800
1,614,000 Railroad Bonds	120,000
85,000 Notes and Judgments	8,500
17,000 Orders	—
43,000 Warrants	4,300
40,000 School orders	4,000
240,000 Coupons	—
	191,600
50,000 Litigated claims	3,500
2,825,850	$195,000

The average assessed value of taxable property in Milwaukee, by the lists of three years past, is $12,000,000, and the average annual tax for City, County, State and School purposes, $280,000. Add to this the $200,000 shown above as the interest demand against the city, and a tax levy of four per cent. on the valuation would be necessary to meet the two. To this add the cost of collection, deficiencies, &c., and it is probable that a levy of five per cent. would be necessary. The report says:

"Your Committee are of opinion that, however humiliating a confession that conclusion may involve, our people are not able to bear so great a burden; that the above mentioned per centage is greater than any people can yearly pay; that such an annual burden would be so great as to compel men and capital to seek other fields of enterprise, and so dry up the sources of revenue. At least, that is to be feared.

We are more profoundly impressed with this conviction when we remember that direct taxation is our only resource. We have, as a city, no revenue from gas-works, or from water-works, or from markets or docks, or from any other productive property. The city has no income except by the impositisn of a direct tax.

We are also compelled to remember in this connection that a very large share of these taxes is raised from entirely unimproved and unproductive property—say one-half of the entire amount. So that as nearly as we can estimate, this annual tax would be at least 40 per cent. and something more of the annual rental of the whole mass of property subject to taxation, or at least 10 per cent on the assessed value of the taxable property which is improved.

The second report of the Joint Committee bears date of Dec. 24, and gives a little more hopeful account of the aspect of affairs. The Committee say:

Whereas, At the date of our former report we contemplated the probability of the city being obliged to readjust the *whole* debt therein mentioned, Railroad as well as municipal proper, with doubtful aid from the Railroad Company, and the inference seemed then inevitable that a large reduction in the principal sum of our bonded indebtedness, as well as in the rate of interest thereon must be obtained to render it possible for the city to resume and keep up the regular payment of interest; we are now so far more hopeful in regard to the ability of the Railroad Companies to meet and provide for their bonds in cases where they are legally binding, and so to relieve the city to that extent that we now believe that it will not be necessary for us to have any reduction of the principal sum of our bonds issued for other than railroad purposes, but only of the rate of interest thereon. We are also of opinion that it is not wise to attempt to readjust or to make any further provision for our bonds issued in aid of Railroad Companies until we shall have ascertained more clearly, first, the line of separation between those which are valid in law and those which are not valid—and second, to what extent the Railroad Companies are able to provide for them.

Under the state of facts as they now exist, the Committee do not see the way clearly to raise, at present, more than $60,000 to $75,000 yearly to apply to interest and sinking fund, and the problem is to relieve and readjust the debt to bring the sum of the annual interest and sinking fund surely within the amount named. The Committee say:

"We think it more wise not to attempt further provisions by the city for the bonds issued to railroads for the present, or until it shall be seen how far the companies can take care of such of them as are held valid by the Courts, and seek to readjust all our debts created for strictly municipal purposes on such a basis that we can, with the amount of tax so to be raised for such purposes, meet the annual interest and sinking fund thereof, and leave a small margin to meet such deficiency as shall arise from failure to collect the entire tax in time to be used, and, if possible, a small sum to meet any deficiency that may arise from the railroad companies failing to take care of the yearly interest on our city bonds issued to them."

For this purpose the bill has been prepared, which is now before the Legislature.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 11.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90; Reading Railroad, 20⅛; Morris Canal, 51; Long Island Railroad, 9⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ℔ cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 11, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 102 bbls. Ashes, 4,546 bbls. Flour, 2,418 bush. Wheat, 68 bush. Corn, 196 bush. Rye, 333 bush. Oats, 2,062 bush. Malt, 2,602 pkgs. Provisions, 502 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at $5@$5 06¼ for Pots, and $5 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s. Sales, 30 bbls.

COTTON—Continues inactive and depressed, including Middling Uplands, at 11⅝c.@11¾c. ℔ ℔. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bales, chiefly from store.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair request, and 2,000 bags have been sold, at 11¼c.@13⅛c. ℔ ℔. Nothing really new in other kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand to-day, though holders have been generally eager to sell, and prices have favored buyers. The receipts have been limited, and the sales have been confined to 9,000 barrels, including Superfine State at $5 05@$5 15; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 15@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western, at $5@$5 15; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 20@$6 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 30@$6 25; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 45; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 60 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 05	@$5 15
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 20	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 25

Southern is depressed and declining. Sales since our last, 800 bbls., in lots, at $5 35@$5 70 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is inactive, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 25 ℔ bbl. Sales 300 bbls Rye Flour continues in slack request, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $3@$3 05 for for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is selling, in lots, at $1 62½@$2 ℔ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat are generally eager to sell, but reluctant to accept the prices offered by purchasers. The late news from England was very unfavorable, and had the effect of discouraging shippers, who are also embarrassed by the trouble in the Sterling Exchange market, and the firmness of shipowners. We have heard of sales, since our last of 41,000 bushels, part Saturday afternoon, including White Western, part at $1 42@$1 45; Red Western, at $1 30 in store; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 24@$1 25; prime Milwaukee Club at $1 23; Chicago Spring, at $1 15@$1 16 ℔ bushel. Corn continues in moderate request at drooping rates. Sales have been made of 28,500 bushels, within a range of from 65c.@66c., for sound old Mixed Western in store and delivered; 62c.@63c. for new do., do.; 63½c.@64c. for new yellow Southern, and 62½c.@73c. for very poor damp to prime dry white Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy at 65c.@67½c. for Jersey and Northern, ℔ bushel. Barley is inactive at old figures. Sales, 5,000 bushels good State, at 75c. ℔ bushel. Oats are salable and steady, including Canada, at 35c.@36c.; Western at 35c.@36c., and State at 36c.@37c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 750 bales North River at 90c.@$1, chiefly within the range, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—A moderate inquiry exists for new, at 24c.@32c., according to quality, ℔ ℔.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the past week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDSMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—Although rates are steady, there has been little business doing throughout the week. Large cash buyers are enabled to deal to advantage. Heavy weights in limited request for export to Europe. Oak Sole continues active on a moderate scale, without change in prices. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 33,200 sides. Brussels, Jan. 5: 'The past year has not been a favorable one to tanners in general, and the future of 1861 is anything but certain, owing to the American crisis, the depreciation of paper money in Germany, and the increase in the rate of discount.' Boots and Shoes—At Boston a number of Western and Southwestern dealers have been about, preparatory to making their Spring purchases."

METALS—Copper is inactive. Scotch Pig Iron is in demand, mainly at $21@$21 50 ℔ ton, 6 months' credit. Lead and Spelter are neglected. Tin is attracting more attention, including Banca at 26½c.@27c., and Straits at 25c.@26c., cash, ℔ ℔.

MOLASSES—The principal sales to day were 1,000 bbls. New Orleans (by auction) at 28½c.@34½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been generally quiet at unchanged figures.

PROVISIONS—Only 300 bbls. Pork were reported sold to-day, in small lots, at $17 50 for Mess, and $13 for Prime, ℔ bbl., the market closing, heavily. Dressed Hogs are inactive, at 7c.@7⅜c.; Live do., at 5¾c.@6c., ℔ ℔. Cut Meats are quiet, including Hams, at 8½c.@8¾c.; and Shoulders at 6½c.@6⅝c. ℔ ℔. Bacon is unchanged. Lard continues depressed; sales 200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9¾c.@10¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in slack request at former rates; sales 120 bbls., at $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess.; $10@$10 75 for extra Western Mess; $5 62½@$6 25 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $15@$17 ℔ tce. Hams $12@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter continues quiet, at 14c.@19c for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western, ℔ ℔. Cheese is inactive, at 8½c.@10½c.

RICE—Sales, 250 tierces, in lots, at from $3 75@$4 31¼ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request and sales have been made of 620 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 4½c.@5¼c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 750 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 18c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continue quiet at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl. Wheat in bulk and ship's bags, 11½d.@12d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d. ℔ bushel; Cotton, 11-32d.@⅜d. ℔ ℔.; Resin 3s. 6d. ℔ 200 ℔s.; Lard and Bacon 37s. 6d.@42s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@11½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl. Pork, 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl. Beef 8s. ℔ tierce, and Bacon 40s. ℔ ton For London—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Lard, 45s.@47s. 6d. ℔ ton.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

VALENTINES.
VALENTINES, VALENTINES.
COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL,
AT
STRONG'S,
No. 98 Nassau-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE TO GET A SITuation in a family where she could teach music and assist in the domestic duties. Address M H., Station D, Bible House.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 12, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lucrezia Borgia.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Linda of Chamouni.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Merchant of Venice.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Town and Country.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Trying It On—Harlequin Jack—Wallace.

BOWERY THEATRE—Professor Anderson.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Lady of St. Tropez—Curiosities at all Hours.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—Page's "Venus."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Lincoln, the President elect, left Springfield, *en route* for Washington, yesterday morning. He was accompanied to the depôt by a large concourse of his fellow-townsmen, to whom he made a brief parting address, expressing his regrets at leaving them, alluding to the difficult and responsible duties upon which he was about to enter, and declaring his reliance upon Divine Providence for aid and assistance. Mr. Lincoln reached Indianapolis last evening, where he was received by an immense crowd of citizens, and made a few remarks in response to repeated calls, in which he for the first time since his election adverted to the troubles now agitating the country.

The Peace Conference still sits with closed doors, and but little that occurs during the deliberations is allowed to go before the public. Ex-President Tyler occupie his position as presiding officer yesterday, and announced his election as a delegate to the State Convention in Virginia, which is soon to assemble. He expressed the hope that he should be able to announce to that Convention that a basis of settlement had been agreed upon. At any rate, he insisted, it is understood, that the action of the Conference should be prompt and decisive.

Another outrage at the South against a British subject is reported, which, it is probable, will lead to serious consequences. Information has reached the State Department that the British Consul at Mobile has been subjected to indignities. The report created considerable excitement, yesterday, in Washington, especially among the Diplomatic corps, and Lord Lyons called at the State Department to gain information upon the subject. Particulars of the affair have not yet reached us.

Congressional proceedings yesterday were extremely interesting. Mr. Green, of Missouri, offered a resolution, which was laid over, asking the President to communicate any correspondence which may have occurred relative to the extradition of the fugitive slave Anderson. Another Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill was appointed. A petition for a Territorial Government in Nevada was presented. The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up, and occupied attention during the remainder of the day. The appropriations for the Pensacola Navy-yard were stricken out. Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, offered an amendment providing for the building of seven steam sloops-of-war. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, opposed it, as it looked too much like an intention to coerce seceding States. It was advocated by Messrs. Grimes, of Iowa; Fessenden, of Maine, and King, of New-York. The debate was not closed—Mr. Green, of Missouri, having the floor for to-day. The House had a very exciting session. A preamble and resolution were offered by Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, instructing the President to recognize the existence of a Southern Confederacy, and to receive in their official capacity, such Commissioners as may be sent by the Government of that Confederacy to Washington. A resolution offered by Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, was adopted, calling upon the President for information relative to the seizure of the Mint and Custom-house at New-Orleans. Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, offered a resolution, which was objected to by Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution so as to make it impossible for any State to secede without the consent of all the States. Mr. Sickles, of New-York, offered a resolution, which was adopted, recommending the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Washington, the 22d of February, as a national holiday. Mr. Palmer, of New-York, introduced two resolutions,—the first declaring that neither the Federal Government nor the people of the Northern States have a purpose or constitutional right to interfere with Slavery in any State of the Union, and the other asserting that the number of people in the North not subscribing to the sentiments of the first were too insignificant in number to be worthy of notice. These resolutions excited a very lively debate, but the first one finally passed by a vote of 106 to 4—not a quorum. Further debate and explanations then ensued, and it was again passed, 116 to 4. A reconsideration was carried, and after still further debate, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, offered a substitute, declaring that neither Congress nor the Legislatures of non-slaveholding States have the right to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the slaveholding States. This appeared to give satisfaction to everybody, and it was passed unanimously. Mr. Palmer's second resolution was not considered—it being superseded by that of Mr. Sherman. Mr. Sickles offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to interference with the enforcement of the Revenue laws in the seceded States. It was amended, on motion of Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, by adding an inquiry relative to the concentration of troops at Washington, and passed. The Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order for to-day and to-morrow.

We give elsewhere this morning in full the speech made by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, the recently-elected Provisional Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, on the occasion of the serenade given to him on Saturday evening last. He appears to be very hopeful for the future of the States who have engaged in the movement of secession, and says it is their mission to vindicate the great truths on which their peculiar institutions rest, and with them to exhibit the highest type of civilization which is possible for human society to attain.

Further reports from Tennessee indicate that the triumph of the Union men in the late election was even more sweeping than we were led to suppose from the first returns. Not only were Union delegates to the Convention elected in almost every district, but the people have declared that the Convention itself is unnecessary, and have voted "No Convention" by a large majority.

The Floridians and Alabamians, it seems, are not so anxious for a collision with the General Government as the South Carolinians appear to be. A messenger arrived in Washington from Pensacola, who reports the arrival there of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, and states that as soon as she made her appearance off the harbor the secession troops made arrangements to withdraw from the neighborhood, and soon afterwards departed. The *Brooklyn* met with no resistance in landing her supplies at Fort Pickens, and when the Government messenger left, the steamer *Wyandotte* was taking in coal at the Navy-yard.

The twenty-eight cases of Minie rifles intended for Alabama, it seems, have been surrendered by Mr. Kennedy in obedience to a writ of replevin, and they have already been shipped to their destination. The ten cases belonging to a citizen of Milledgeville, Ga., in connection with Messrs. Syms, of New-York, are still awaiting the result of negotiations, but Mr. Lamar chooses to consider them as already surrendered.

In the State Senate yesterday the bill to authorize the State to indorse United States Bonds to the amount of the deposit fund in this State, passed to a third reading. In the Assembly, a communication was received from the Governor, transmitting a letter from the President elect, accepting the proffered hospitalities of this State on his way to Washington, and a Committee was appointed to receive the President on his arrival in Albany. Hon. Francis Granger was appointed Commissioner to the Peace Convention at Washington in place of Thurlow Weed, declined.

The mails by the *Canada* reached this City yesterday. Her news has already been published, as telegraphed from Halifax, but we find details of interest in our English files, which we give elsewhere. Among the articles which relate to our national troubles, those from the London *Economist* and the London *Times* will attract special attention.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, refused to take from the table the resolution relative to the reception of the President of the United States Elect. A communication was received from the Mayor, announcing beforehand that if improper items were inserted in the tax levy, he would veto it. The Board added $326,500 more to the tax levy, making the aggregate increase to the Comptroller's estimates $390,945, and passed the bill. In the Board of Councilmen the contract for cleaning the streets for the ensuing twelve months was awarded to Mr. Andrew J. Hackley, for $279,000. Mr Hackley was not the lowest bidder by nearly $100,000.

The tedious Court-martialing of Col. Corcoran, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, is approaching an end. The taking of testimony for both sides was closed yesterday. It is believed that the case will be finished in two more sessions.

At General Term of the Superior Court the Parker breach of promise case was yesterday argued before Justices Moncrief and Robertson. At General Term of the Supreme Court, before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Bonney, the case of the *Mayor, &c.*, vs. *Second-avenue Railroad Company*, was argued. It will be remembered that this case involves the question of the right of the City to impose a penalty upon the City Railroads for running cars below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street without a license. The case of Sweet, held under a requisition from the Governor of Indiana, on a charge of forgery, was yesterday before Justice Barnard, at Chambers of the Supreme Court. The Court has concluded to require the prisoner to be sent back to Indiana, but has consented to hear counsel still further in his behalf on Wednesday. In the General Sessions there were but two trials; one was that of two prisoners, a man and woman, for larceny from the store of A. T. Stewart & Co. The man was convicted of petty larceny and remanded for sentence. The woman was convicted of receiving stolen goods, and also remanded. The other trial was for selling counterfeit money. The prisoner was convicted and remanded.

The Stock Market advanced 1 per cent. on State Securities, and 1½ on Railway Shares, yesterday, and closed quite buoyant. New-York Central 77½ per cent., ex-dividend. No change in money rates. The Bank return for last week exhibits the large gain of $3,600,000 on the Specie list, and a falling off of $1,500,000 on Loans and Discounts. Exchange on London has fallen to 104@105 per cent.

The sales of Breadstuffs yesterday were light, though buyers had any existing advantage. About 2,000 bales Cotton changed hands, including Middling Upland at 11⅝c.@11¾c. per lb. Provisions, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oils, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Metals, Fish and Candles were inactive. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Cuba Sugars, Rice, Tallow and Whisky. Rio Coffee was in fair request. Other branches of trade presented no important changes.

The Elections in the Border States.

Tennessee has just proclaimed her loyalty to the Union and the Constitution. She adds her voice to that of Virginia, in declaring her desire to preserve in all its vigor the form of government which our fathers created, and to have no part in the plots and revolutions by which selfish and unprincipled conspirators are seeking its destruction. The elections which have just taken place in these States are among the most important which have ever occurred in this country,—and the results are such as must carry the most profound satisfaction to the heart of every American patriot. It may serve the purpose of extremists to misrepresent their character and underrate their significance; and it is doubtless true that both these States have voted for the Union with the expectation of additional guarantees for their institutions and their rights.

But this does not essentially change the fact or diminish its importance. It is still true that these great Slaveholding States have refused to throw their weight into the scale of Secession. They have shown that they are not parties to the great conspiracy, and that they will not be dragged into complicity with its machinations. They refuse, distinctly and emphatically, to be made the tools and instruments of the Cotton States in destroying the American Union and substituting a great Slave Empire in its stead. They repel the attempt to precipitate them into revolution, or to throw upon them the whole burden of supporting the revolution which others have commenced. The other Border States will unquestionably follow their example. Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, Missouri and North Carolina will beyond all doubt also stand fast by the Union, and support the incoming Administration in its endeavor to carry on the Government. Treason and rebellion will be confined to the Gulf States. The secession movement has reached its limits. The new Confederacy can hope for no further accession of strength.

We have then the great fact demonstrated that there is a powerful, vigorous, resolute and active Union party in the Southern States. It was doubt of that fact which paralyzed every effort at conciliation, and involved the fate of the Confederacy in gloomy uncertainty. We have insisted from the beginning that all talk of compromise was *premature*, so long as the whole South seemed hostile to the Union, and eager for its destruction. There was no basis for compromise—nobody to compromise with—nothing to make compromise desirable or useful, while the Southern States held themselves aloof from the Government, and unwilling to render it either obedience or respect. It was impossible for the Republican Party to make terms for the possession of the Government which the people had intrusted to their hands. To purchase the privilege of inaugurating a President constitutionally elected, and of wielding the power which the people had devolved upon him, was not to be tolerated or dreamed of for a moment. Better far that the Union should be dissolved, that the Constitution should be destroyed, than that both should be thus ignominiously betrayed by those charged with their defence.

But all this is changed. We have evidence now of a Union party in the Southern States. The Government has friends, the Constitution has supporters there, with whom to treat. Conciliation and compromise become now acts of friendly arrangement, instead of surrender to open and defiant enemies. We have no hesitation in saying that the result of these elections not only enables, but requires, the Republican Party to treat the whole question in a different spirit, and to tender to the Union party in the South every guarantee which justice can grant or ask, against any infringement of their rights, or any disturbance of their domestic peace. We take it for granted that the Republican Party desires and seeks the preservation of the Union,—and that it stands ready to make any sacrifice, consistent with principle and self-respect, for the accomplishment of this object. The Republican Administration which is soon to assume the responsibility of power, must have support, so far as carrying on the Government is concerned, in the South as well as in the North. The Government cannot be conducted on a sectional basis, nor can any true friend of the new Administration desire to see it resting exclusively upon sectional support. It must, from the necessity of the case, be the first endeavor of the new President to seek the confidence of all sections in the integrity of his purposes, and the strictly constitutional character of his Administration. And it is the duty of all who intend to give him a fair and effective support, to smooth the way for the performance of this most difficult but important task.

The elections in the Border States lead us to believe that the danger of a permanent dissolution of the Union is well-nigh averted. With a wise and conciliatory statesmanship on the part of the incoming Republican Administration, we believe the Gulf States may safely be left to try their experiment of a separate Confederacy, without any other coercion than that which results from a retention of the forts which command the great channels of foreign commerce, and the enforcement of the revenue laws of the Federal Government. The newly formed Confederation has been wisely made *provisional* in its character,—and is limited to one year as the term of its existence. If judicious steps be taken to secure the continued support of the Border States to the Federal Government, we think this Provisional Government will be all the Government the new Confederacy will ever require.

Interesting from Japan.

We lay before our readers this morning an interesting and instructive budget of news from Japan. Our special correspondents in that quarter of the world have given us, not only very picturesque and striking descriptions of the natural scenery, style of living and general appearance of things in that remote region of the earth, but some very pertinent items of information as to the effect produced upon the Government and people of the Japanese Empire, by that extraordinary Embassy which has just returned from our shores. We have full details of the reception of the Japanese Ambassadors on their arrival,—the disposition made of the tons of valuable presents which they bore away from our shores,—and the use which they are likely to make of our gifts and our civility.

We took occasion while the Japanese Embassy was here, to express very decided disapproval of the policy of our Government in bestowing upon them specimens of our most perfect firearms, and in giving them special instructions concerning their use. We trust we may be excused for making the following extracts from some comments which we made on this subject on the day of their departure.

From the New-York Times, June 30, 1860.

> * * The truth is, the Japanese came to acquire knowledge—not to impart it. An enlightened curiosity—a desire to explore the secret of the strength and power of that formidable civilization of the West, which has so startled the apathy of the slumbering East by its cannon and its conquests, had quite as much to do with their visit as any liberal wish to cultivate closer relations with other Powers, and throw open the gates of Niphon to the commerce of the world. We have done our utmost to gratify and instruct them. We have shown them the wonders of our mechanics, the power of our machinery, and have taught them how to make and use it for themselves. We have given them models of our inventions, have instructed them in processes of all the useful arts, and *have even put into their hands the most formidable engines known to modern warfare. It will not be our fault if, with their quick ingenuity, they do not very speedily become able to fabricate for themselves all the great staples with which we have been hoping to supply them.* The blame will not rest upon our shoulders if they are not able *to build and arm their forts with weapons of war as deadly as any known to us*, and to resist successfully every attempt of American or English ships to force an entrance into their harbors. It is only a few years ago that the Japanese authorities applied to our Government, through Mr. Townsend Harris, for models of some of our cannon, and instructions as to their use. Our Government declined from prudential motives to accede to their request. But we have since grown more liberal, if they have not; and the Embassy takes back complete models of our best howitzers and Dahlgren guns, with full instruction as to the manufacture and use of everything required, both in offensive and defensive warfare. *That they will profit by this excessive liberality on our part, we may rest assured.* We can only hope that we may not find ourselves among the earliest victims of our overzealous and mistaken benevolence.

We refer to the letters of our intelligent correspondents for the complete verification of these prophetic warnings. Instead of making a market for our manufactures, we have taught them how to manufacture for themselves everything we have to sell. The Prime Minister evinced the utmost indifference to the details of the visit to this country, and excused himself to Mr. Harris from hearing anything about it, on the ground that "the days were very short and he had a good deal of business on hand." All the costly presents of machinery, carriages, &c., which our people heaped so liberally upon the Embassy, were heaped together with the utmost carelessness and indifference. But the most curious disclosure awaited the removal of the Dahlgren guns. No less than *seventeen* of these formidable weapons were discovered in a shed—which had been made after the model of one presented by Com. Perry; and one of the officers declared that they had over a *thousand* of the same guns mounted upon the forts and in the arsenals of Yedo! These are the simple, untutored people, to whom we have been volunteering instruction in the art of war.

Our Government has expended nearly two millions of dollars in this attempt to cultivate the good will of the Japanese. We shall be agreeably disappointed if it does not cost us, some day, ten times that sum to avert the results of our excessive civility.

Alarm in Reference to Bonded Goods.—The discovery of the withdrawal of bonded silk goods from the Public Store, to the value of $9,000, on a forged permit, and the utter failure of the Custom-house authorities, so far, to fix the crime with any certainty upon any officer or other outside party, has naturally excited the most lively apprehensions amongst importers having their goods in any of the Bonded Warehouses, as to the safety of their property. It is now believed that when stock comes to be taken after next 4th of March, deficiencies worthy the genius of Howell Cobb or the furtive daring of John B. Floyd, will be developed on every floor and in every department of the Bonded Warehousing business.

Under the contract made by Ex-Secretary Cobb with John C. Mather, Wm. N. McIntyre and Messrs. Bixby and Craig—Collector Schell, it is contended, has been released from all responsibility; so that any importers who may find deficiencies in their goods, will be obliged to look only for redress to the sureties accepted by Mr. Cobb for the faithful performance of the Public Store contract. This, certainly, is not a cheerful out-look for our mercantile classes; and the excitement which has arisen under the circumstances, can occasion but little surprise.

The clerk first arrested for forging the permit has been discharged from custody on evidence inducing a belief of his innocence. The carman who removed the goods is nowhere to be found; and now an attempt is being made to create the impression, that this forged permit is an isolated case, the guilty party being some one entirely outside the official circle. But inasmuch as the permit, to pass for genuine, required the forgery of no less than six names of different Custom-house officers upon its face and back,—the Custom-house brokers and others familiar with the business very naturally laugh at this suggestion, and feel confident that there have been "more of the same sort" emanating from an inside and thoroughly experienced source. If Collector Schell be desirous of allaying public alarm, it is eminently necessary that he should at once order a thorough overhauling of stock in all the Public Stores and Bonded Warehouses of our City.

Rejoicings in Disunion.

In navigation of all kinds,—marine and political,—beacons are quite as important as guides. It is quite as necessary to be warned against concealed perils as to be guided into safe channels. In the present disturbed and menacing condition of public affairs, it is well for all who are loyal to the Constitution and who desire to preserve the Union, to take note of every incident and every indication which may throw light upon the real character of the events of the day, and the real motives of the actors in them. It will not do to act upon impulse, or to regard the most noisy and clamorous demonstrations as the most reliable evidences of genuine public sentiment.

The *National Anti-Slavery Standard* of Feb. 9, has a long and able editorial article,—exulting in the destruction of the American Union as the crowning consummation of the labors and hopes of the Abolitionists, and extending the right hand of fellowship to the New-York *Herald* as an efficient laborer in the same cause. We copy from that article some of its most salient and important paragraphs, as follows:

> "Last week, in a leading article, the *Herald* handsomely acknowledged that *the Abolitionists had won the day, in spite of all that the political parties, their leaders and their presses, including itself, could do to prevent it.* The Abolitionists had *proposed to themselves to dissolve the Union and they had done it*, effectually, in the face of all the opposition that could be mustered against it. It had itself done its best to expose and defeat their schemes, but it had been baffled and put to the rout instead. It went on to suggest Mr. Wendell Phillips as the first President of the Northern Republic, a nomination to which we most cordially subscribe, though we do not insist upon it as a condition precedent of our loyal accession to the new polity. The *week before, again, the Herald had a leader of great ability on the division of the United States into two Great Confederacies, showing how it would tend to the growth and prosperity of both*, and advising Mr. Seward to devote himself to the arrangement and adjustment of this separation, so as to be able to boast of "having laid the corner-stones of two majestic friendly empires, whose future grandeur we are now scarcely able to conceive."
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> We are happy *to assent to the substantial soundness of the Herald's positions on both these points*—though subject to some slight modification as to the details of the last one. It is true that the star of Abolitionism is the Lord of the Ascendant in the political horoscope of the present hour. *The American Anti-Slavery Society dominates the nation, and Garrison is the dictator of the Republic.* * * * For the last ten years, yea, eleven next 7th of March, the Hunkerdom of the North has been engaged in a constant effort to save the Union. *The Abolitionism of the North has been all the time busy in the opposite direction, trying to break it up. Well, we have beaten. The Union is dissolved in spite of the Hunkers.* It is nothing odd that they should rage and imagine strange things. Nobody likes to be *licked*. That is just what they are. Let us be patient with them and let them expend their froth and fury. Better times are at hand, and all the nearer the worse they behave. One thing is certain, *the Union is dissolved.*
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> This being the case, we cordially agree with the suggestion of our new coadjutor, Mr. Bennett, that true statesmanship will accept the accomplished facts and shape public policy accordingly. Let negotiation, which must follow any resort to the sword, precede it and blunt its edge. Of all insane follies, the most frantic is that which contemplates the forcible subjugation of the seceding States. South Carolina alone can and will defy the whole United States in arms. She is now regarded with more genuine respect than any State ever has been since Massachusetts opened the Revolutionary war at Concord and Bunker's Hill. For a principle—a damnable one to be sure, but still a principle—she is submitting to heavy taxation, exposing her sons to death and her material interests to ruin. She laughs to scorn the vaporings of Northern Governors and their bullying proffers of men and money. Poor in both as she is, if a resort be had to arms, the United States can never conquer her, though she may conquer the United States. It will be she, not Congress or Cabinet, that will dictate the terms of the peace which shall round the war. Any one State, thoroughly in earnest, as she is, is more than a match for all the rest put together. Why not, then, do before the war, what must be done after it is over—*acknowledge the independence of the seceding States*, which we trust and believe will include all the Slave States, except Delaware, and treat for a fair division of the common property and the common debt? The Slave States think that they will be safer and more prosperous without than with us. Let them try the experiment. We are sure that Slavery will be no stronger without our support than it is with it, and we believe it cannot long survive the withdrawal of that support. At any rate, we know that the North will be as safe and as prosperous without as with the South, and, we believe, infinitely more so. We shall have an honest Republic, to which a man may swear allegiance without blackening his soul, and which he can serve without dirtying his fingers. And it may not be too late to stay that moral disorganization which has made the Northern race the just scorn of the slaveholders, and is fast making it the loathing of the civilized world. When dissolution comes, as come it must, we repeat for the twentieth time, the world will see the ancient paradox explained, and know how much more the half is worth than the whole."

When we find the ultraists of both sections—the Pro-Slavery fanatics of the South, and the fanatical Abolitionists of the North,—thus exultant over the prospective dissolution of the Union, we feel perfectly satisfied that the result is one which every honest patriot should do everything in his power to avert. *Nothing in which these two parties agree, can possibly be for the welfare of the American people.* They are both the victims of their own insane and reckless passions. They seek the gratification of their own resentments, the indulgence of their own wild fancies, instead of the best attainable good for the greatest number of our people. The Pro-Slavery zealots look upon Government as merely an agency for extending and perpetuating the divine institution of Slavery,—and they seek to overthrow the Federal Constitution because it has been found to be but imperfectly adapted to that object. The Abolitionists, on the other hand, regard everything connected with Government as subordinate to the emancipation of the slaves, and they seek the destruction of the Constitution because it interposes insuperable obstacles to the immediate accomplishment of that design. The property of the country at large, the advancement of national wealth and of individual happiness, the welfare of the slaves themselves, weigh nothing with either of these extreme and fanatical partisans.

No lover of his country can rejoice in a state of things which gives such unmitigated satisfaction to both these extreme parties. Their applause is a beacon-bell, which may well warn every patriot against dangers to all the interests of our common country.

Cotton Not King, Even in Manchester.—From the London *Economist*, which, more directly than any other journal, represents the views and opinions of the manufacturers, merchants and men of capital in Great Britain, we copy, in another column, an article in reference to the "infatuated folly" of the views entertained by the Southern fire-eaters of the policy and wishes of the British Government and people. It is a strong, calm and dignified assertion of English convictions as opposed to Southern hopes; a straightforward and powerful warning to those gentlemen of the Cotton States who believe in the universal sway of their special commodity, as to the delusion under which they are laboring. We recommend the attentive perusal of this article to the members of the Montgomery Convention before they decide on going to the useless expense of accrediting an Embassador to the Court of St. James! Let them be careful how they expose their diplomatic representative to the "scorn and indignation" which would await him, even in the mills of Manchester and the streets of those villages and towns where spinning-jennies are most in use.

The Right of Secession and the Peace Congress.—A Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writes thus concerning the objects and probable results of the Peace Congress now in session at Washington:

> "Their most important office, as it appears to me, is to prepare the way for a peaceful dissolution of the Union, by the Slave and non-Slaveholding States. To prepare the way for this practical and desirable measure, they will, of course, recommend that *all the States shall declare against coercion, or any semi-coercion, and that the Federal Government shall not interfere with the seceding States in any measures that the latter may adopt*, in regard to revenue or the occupation of forts, arsenals, &c. Finally, this Peace Congress is expected to recommend to all the States the call of a National Convention, which will *provide for the peaceful separation of the States*, by mutual recognition, and a fair division of the Federal property and Federal debts.
>
> The South might, after uniting under a new Confederacy, treat the disorganized and demoralized Northern States as insurgents, and deny them recognition. But if peaceful division ensues, the South, after taking the Federal capital and archives, and being recognized by all foreign Powers, as the *Government de facto*, can, if they see proper, *recognize the Northern Confederacy, or Confederacies, and enter into treaty stipulations with them.* Were this not done, it would be difficult for the Northern States to take a place among nations, and their flag would not be respected nor recognized."

This is a most excellent plot. It illustrates the extreme of lunacy to which the secession movement has reduced the average minds of those engaged in it. After the South has taken the Federal Capital, by force—(and it will never, under any circumstances, take it in any other way,)—and been recognized by all the Foreign Powers, it will be time enough to define its relations with the North.

If the Peace Congress expects to secure any general declaration "against coercion,"—or to procure the recognition of the right of secession, as a condition, either of separation or of preserving the Union, it may as well dissolve at once. The Union is not worth preserving on any such terms. A denial of the right of secession, except as a right of revolution, ought to precede any attempt to adjust differences which disturb the peace of the two sections. If we have a Government, it must have the power of self-defence. If it has not that power, it is useless to call it a Government, or to make any efforts for its preservation. If the right of secession is recognized or embraced in the present Constitution, it is quite time we had a new one.

Eels do not Like Being Skinned.—A Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* is excessively indignant because Judge Douglas "says in private that the Union will certainly be reunited, sound and whole as ever;" but that "not one single man of the Breckinridge leaders will ever return to represent the Gulf States in this Capital. How," exclaims the indignant and terrified correspondent,—"how he expects to replace them with his own creatures, it would be hard to tell; but that he has some deep-laid plot is very certain."

Now to us it would seem that Judge Douglas merely uttered a truism of the most obvious kind in predicting that, on the subsidence of secession, the men who now ride on its flood must either subside out of sight along with it, or remain, to some extent, like Mahomet's coffin, suspended between the heavens and the earth—though not, possibly, without some "visible means of support." It is this conviction which makes the secession leaders so ultra against any compromise, so ferocious in denouncing any scheme of "reconstruction." There are but few politicians to whom the idea of being "played out," as the term goes, is not an abhorrent one; and that the fire-eaters should entertain the natural prejudice against this process, is one of the few pleasant proofs yet left that they are human. Judge Douglas is right, however, and their fate is sealed—a past of violence and disgrace; a future of oblivion.

A Bill that Needs Examination.—We would respectfully call the attention of our judges and the chief officers of our City Government to the item of $76,000 inserted in the Tax Levy of the present year, under color of paying the bills of McSpedon & Baker, for printing and stationery, "furnished to Courts and Heads of Departments, in the year 1859." We have a very clear recollection of the Tax Levy of that year, and are painfully aware that it contained amounts of very startling magnitude for items of printing and stationery. Let us know, therefore, whether the present demand is a revival of the Commissioners of Records claim in a new form; or whether Messrs. McSpedon & Baker believe themselves invested with an indefeasible and divine right to extract between seventy and eighty thousand dollars annually out of the public purse? Let us know, also, whether the Clerks in the Court of Common Pleas audited and approved McSpedon & Baker's bill against that Court while the prices still remained in blank,—as in the recent celebrated case of E. Jones & Co.? Will not the Corporation Counsel, or the Comptroller, be kind enough to call on Messrs. McSpedon & Baker for the items of their bill? They have had large experience in this line, and should find no difficulty in making a very attractive statement.

Strengthening the Navy.—We are glad to see that the Senate proposes to add substantially to the strength of our Navy. An amendment, moved yesterday to the Naval Appropriation bill, to add seven sloops-of-war to the naval force, elicited a warm debate between the Union Party and the Secessionists. The latter opposed the movement avowedly because it looked like an attempt to maintain the supremacy of the Federal Government by force. It certainly had that appearance, and Senator King did not hesitate to base his support of the measure on that ground. He declared, what the great body of the people will indorse, that the peaceable destruction of this Government is an utter impossibility,—and that sooner or later, when all other means have failed, the *power* of the Government will be brought to bear upon all who resist its authority.

Beginning to Feel It.—A Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says:

> "The Democrats of New-York City are getting to be decided Coercionists, so far as closing Southern ports is concerned. *This comes of sending cotton round by the Northern inland route.* Declare your ports free as quickly as possible, and then we shall see a new order of things."

We do not see very well how this advice is to be followed. The present system, however, works very badly—so much is certain. The Secessionists would do well to try some new experiment,—they cannot make things worse.

Academy of Music.

Production of Verdi's New Opera.—Whether the "Masked Ball," produced at our Academy, last evening, be the last, as it is the latest, work of Verdi's genius, there can hardly be a doubt that the composer's reputation, which already overshadows that of every other cotemporary, will be permanently benefited by its production. We state this at the outset, because for the last twenty years, during which period Verdi has written twenty-one important works, and supplied the Italian stage of two worlds with almost all its new music, it has been customary to say after the production of a novelty, that Signor Verdi has not added to his reputation by the same, and because moreover it is stated that that truly illustrious and remarkable composer has expressed an intention of not resuming the pen. He has abandoned the lyre for the sabre, and at this moment is probably in the ranks of Garibaldi. The last works of great composers are usually their best, and although exception may be taken to certain numbers in the "Masquerade Ball," we are disposed to regard it as a success, even if it should—as we trust may not be the case—close the career of one of the most remarkable musical geniuses the world has ever seen.

Many years ago, Auber composed music to the plot of this opera, and succeeded in putting a very strong mark to a galop in the last act, which became famous in consequence. The libretto, then newly from the hands of the young and ambitious Scribe, was regarded as a failure, and "Gustavus the Third" owed all its success to the decorations and the particular splendor of the last ball scene. The ingenious Italian who has annexed the Verdian version, changed the *venue* from Stockholm to Naples. Instead of the unfortunate Swedish monarch, the hero became a Duke and a Governor. In this shape the work was prepared for the San Carlos Theatre, but the Government of the late lamented King Bomba objected to its performance on the ground, possibly, that Naples being a despotism, the catastrophe might suggest the political wisdom of tempering it with assassination. Subsequently, the hero, thus originally transmogrified from a Swede into a Neapolitan, was subjected to another change, and came out as a red-coated British Governor domiciled officially in Boston, as Governor thereof, and surrounded by two worthies, named respectively *Samuel* and *Tom*—which a French paper injuriously asserts, are names of negroes baptised by the Methodists. Bomba did not object to have a British Governor assassinated in his presence, and so the new version passed muster in Naples, but the French appetite was differently affected, owing, perhaps, to the new commercial treaty. To suit the Parisian taste, therefore, the hero was turned into a Spaniard, and as such is nightly being poniarded in the gayest metropolis of the world. It will be perceived by this brief history that the *libretto* is a very happily constituted production, and flourishes in one clime as well as another. It should be remembered, however, that the local coloring of some of the music has been damaged by the various changes to which it has been subjected. It is very proper (to illustrate,) for the hero to sing a barcarole, being a Neapolitan and in Naples, but as an Englishman in Boston—the character we have him in here—it would be better to give him a convivial song of the good old two-bottle stamp, or a square out psalm-tune in common metre.

We give the plot in the fewest words possible. *Ricardo*, Count of Warwick, and Governor of Boston, (Signor Brignoli) finds himself surrounded by an opposition party, who have resolved to effect his overthrow by assassination. The Count, courageous and gallant to all the world, entertains privately a strong sentiment of attachment for the wife of his Secretary, *Reinhart*, (Signor Ferri,) but, like an honorable man, determines to conquer it. He meets the lady (Mme. Colson) during the progress of the play, accidentally, under circumstances which excite the suspicions of the husband, who, imagining that his friend has been perfidious to him, becomes furious, and blindly joins a plot against his life. He it is who assassinates him at the grand masked ball of the last act. The Governor expires, after performing poetical justice (which means exoneration) on the heroine, exempting her wholly from participation in his guilty passion. The heroine, who as a matter of course loves the Count, seeks the intervention of a sorceress, and by that lady's advice goes to a certain spot at midnight to gather a powerful herb by which her unholy desires may be governed. The part of this sorceress possesses but little weight or interest, and is an extremely ungrateful one for a singer of Miss Adelaide Phillips' ability. Adding in this place that the opera is written in three acts, but for convenience is played in four, we proceed to a consideration of the salient *morceaux*, and a further elucidation of the points.

A short, but remarkably well devised preludio, supplies the place of an overture. In it we hear, for the first time, the leading motive of the opera—the romanza of the tenor—a theme which recurs very effectively in the last act. After this melody, and in happy contrast to it, we hear on the bass instruments—which always represent the discontent of an orchestra—a subject, heated in the scholastic, fugal style which here, and throughout, characterizes the action of the "opposition" or assassination party. Thus, with no superfluous notes, but with the lightning flash of genius, we have the two broad dramatic questions of the play laid happily before us, and in the shortest of all operatic preludes. The musician will detect something more than this, but happily, as we do not write for musicians, we shall content ourselves with stating the propriety of the general treatment, simply adding that the instrumentation is vigorous without being in the slightest degree overlaid. The curtain rises to a chorus of gentlemen, deputies, officers and conspirators, a mere statement of parties; then the Duke, accompanied by his page, *Oscar*, (Miss Hinkley,) enters, and we hear the tenor's romance referred to above—a chromatic melody in Verdi's early style, which can always be made effective by the singer, but scarcely memorable to the critic. It is, however, distinctive, and occurs, as we have hinted, with good effect in other parts of the opera. A chorus follows, and we have the first of those admirable dramatic distributions which Verdi alone has brought to the operatic stage—a distribution where we *hear* human motives as well as in ordinary life we are apt to see them. The characters of the *Count*, of his friends and of his enemies, are stated clearly and without effort. When the gentlemen of the chorus have taken their leave, the *Count* finds himself alone with the husband of the lady whom he loves. *Reinhart*, the individual in question, comes to inform his master of the plots of the conspirators, and to warn him of his danger. The *andante* (*Alla vita che t'arride*) in which he performs a part of this task, is very fresh and lovely, giving us a foretaste of the pleasures which are reserved for the baritone in other parts of the opera. Verdi may be said to have created this voice, or at least to have rescued it from its dismal position of dependence on the worst part of the bass and the least satisfactory part of the tenor voices. In this opera, as in others from his pen, the baritone is *the* great medium of musical speech, and nowhere can more exquisite writing be found for those sympathetic tones, which, while they frequently warm to love, are more often found expressing the devotion or bitterness of middle-aged devotion.

The next piece introduces us to *Oscar*, the page, (Miss Isabella Hinkley.) A legal functionary comes to the Governor to demand the banishment of the negro sorceress *Ulrica*. The page, who is clearly Republican and opposed to extradition, intercedes, and we have a *scena* and couplets, the latter (*Volta la terrea*) deliciously fresh, and exhibiting at once the youthful generosity and lightsomeness of the singer. The final phrases of this melody possess all the vigor of Verdi's best style. Miss Hinkley, although scarcely equal to the great vocal *tours* demanded in modern music, sang the piece with much elegance, and was warmly applauded and encored for her pains.

The *Count* (Signor Brignoli) hearing for the first time of this great sorceress, whose power is said to cure even love, determines to consult her, and to obtain an antidote for his passion. He announces the adventure to his Court in a scene which describes the emotions of the various persons who are to be present on the occasion. The instrumentation of this number, and the concluding movement which is almost a galop in its vigor, are noticeable for their excellence.

The curtain descends for a few minutes and rises on the home of the sorceress—a *negro* in our printed version, a Bohemienne or Gipsy in the original. Miss Adelaide Phillips, although she sang the music of her part with all the precision that could be expected from so thorough an artist, failed to make the *rôle* of *Ulrica* interesting. Romantic music of the blue-fire school belongs almost exclusively to the Germans. Verdi is delightful in everything that is manly and natural, but he is tiresome when he approaches the supernatural. The incantation business is commonplace, and only rises to positive merit in the terzetto, (*Consentimi, o Signore*,) and here more by the technical way of using the three voices than by positive freshness of design. In this scene we are introduced to the Secretary's wife *Amelia*, (Mad. Colson,) who has gone to the sorceress' house for the same purpose that takes the Count there—to seek a remedy for her love. We hear her to advantage only in the trio. The tenor sings a curious barcarole quite effective in its way, but more extravagantly chromatic than anything we have seen from the composer's pen; and, although popular before the footlights, never likely to become so elsewhere. Signor BRIGNOLI sang it with spirit, but his voice seemed to be suffering from recent rehearsals.

The sorceress declares that the Count will meet with a sudden death at the hands of a friend, and this gives occasion to a quintette in VERDI'S happiest style, wherein the Count mocks at the prophecy, and all the others express their sentiments in appropriate fashion. The tenor part requires great delicacy of treatment, especially in the *staccato* passages. Signor BRIGNOLI did not contribute very largely to the success of this *morceau*, but sang, we are willing to believe, according to the ability that was in him. The finale is spirited, and, like the whole of this act, contains a number of thoroughly delightful phrases, which occur in the most natural way, and illuminate, as the imagery of poetry occasionally does, without absolute coherence or awaking the necessity for amplitude.

In the second act the curtain rises on a field "near Boston." Two pillars that never by any accident could have belonged to a habitable building in the wide world, are seen standing straight up, like sign posts. Between these pillars, in the early days of this glorious Republic, culprits, it seems, were executed; and to the spot sanctified by the blood of malefactors the love-lorn heroine and the conscientious but passional hero repair to pluck the weed that is to ease them of their pain. Without knowing each other's intentions they both meet at the same place, and hence the fatal occasion which gives to the play its catastrophe. We have first a preludio, exquisitely instrumented; then a scena, for the soprano; and finally an andante, (*Ma dall' arido*,) devised obviously in the Meyerbeer vein of orchestral responses, but perfectly original in other respects. The duo which follows is somewhat commonplace, although there are phrases in it which will probably become popular, and find, by their mechanical sequences, a place in every street-organ. It is a tale of love, and love, if not absolutely a worn-out subject, is at least a little stale when it sinks to the condition of a mere statement. The duo was encored. Under a different aspect we have the same passion in the *terzetto* (*Odi tu come fremono*) which follows, one of the most remarkable *agitatos* we have ever heard, and a positive model of dramatic intensity. It was but imperfectly rendered last night, but must, when known, become a favorite. This gives place to a short, but thoroughly delicious quartette and chorus of male voices, in which the sentiments of the conspirators find an ironical expression admirably in contrast with the honest indignation of *Reinhardt*, who, as the secretary and friend of the Count, will believe no harm of him. When he discovers, however, that the lady who was in the Count's company is no other than his own wife, a revulsion takes place, and a finale, which combines distinct melodiousness with a quiet exhibition of dramatic emotion ensues.

The laughing chorus here is one of the gems of the opera.

The Secretary becomes a conspirator, and undertakes to assassinate the Count, resisting all the protestations and entreaties of his wife. The music in the early part of the third act is of the tenderest character; full of that purely feminine gracefulness which VERDI can so readily command, and which happily for himself, has made him the favorite of the sex in all parts of the world. A superb air for the baritone (*O dolcezze perdute*) with an accompaniment for harp and flutes, is one of the many gems of this act, and is otherwise dramatically interesting for the fugal subject, which, throughout the opera, indicates like a terrible menace the dangerous machinations of the conspirators, and is here again introduced. Still finer, in a melodic point of view, is the opening of the trio *Dunque l'onta*, where the baritone abandons his soft regrets, and joins, reluctantly, with the Count's enemies. A very difficult and original quintette for two sopranos, baritone, and two bassos, follows—the opening *motivo* of which, sung by the page, is especially fresh. This leads to the ball-room scene, where the music is only tolerable, even in view of the execrable character of ball music in general, and this despite three orchestras which are employed to give due effect to it. The introduction of the voice in the breathing points of the dance, occasions several picturesque effects, and a *canzone* for the soprano, (*Saper vorreste*,) (Miss HINKLEY,) is particularly memorable for its originality. In the midst of the dance the Count is stabbed by his Secretary and expires in throes of mingled agony and explanation. The last act seems to have been laid out on a grand plan, and the earlier portion of it is written up to the highest standard of poetic aspiration. The baritone voice has probably never received such consideration or treatment as it here receives. But there are arid places where nothing fresh is to be detected, and the finale—where we are regaled with the gasps of an expiring tenor—is decidedly commonplace.

Our remarks, although somewhat extended, will, we trust, convey a just idea of the incidental points of attraction in this work. The acknowledged admirers of the composer are divided about its merits, some classing it with the "Trovatore" and others ranking it with the "Sicilian Vespers." Without trying to balance a nice question of comparative excellence, we will say that it is scarcely likely to obtain the popularity of the one, or merit the trifling consideration of the other. In the "Masked Ball" VERDI attempts more vehemently than heretofore, and as we think more successfully, the portrayal of dramatic passion. His concerted pieces are never merely exercises for the vocal display of so many voices; they are always well-devised contrivances for the exhibition and illustration of the varied emotions of the scene. The more detached *morceaux* are characterised frequently by rare originality, and by a certain rhythmetic crispness which scarcely suggests the master's ordinary waltz-like mode. There are two characters which have received the strongest delineation—the Page and *Rheinhart*—representatives of thoughtless gaiety and of intellectual sobriety. The melodies given to each are frequently superb, and never sink into insignificance. The soprano part is evidently written for the present generation of sopranos, and is good, but not *all*-important. We need scarcely add that Mme. COLSON was more than equal to its requirements. The orchestration is admirable throughout; thoroughly thoughtful and musician like, yet not pedantic or labored. We are disposed to regard the work as one of the best dramatic productions of the modern Italian stage, and as a certain monument of the genius of the composer. If we may judge by the applause, last night, the public will soon be of the same opinion.

The performance was not so satisfactory as it will be on Wednesday; not for want of study, but perhaps for excess of it. After severe rehearsals a little repose is necessary. The next performance will afford us an opportunity to speak more definitely on this subject.

CONCERT.—Mr. GUSTAVE SATTER will give his second concert to-night at Dodworth's saloon.

WINTER GARDEN.—Notwithstanding the attractions of the new opera and the many minor ones offered elsewhere last night, Mr. BOOTH drew, to witness his first appearance in *Shylock*, one of those peculiarly fashionable and intellectual audiences which he alone seems enabled at present to assemble. Much had been expected from him last night—the character being regarded as a kind of test part of his powers—and it is not too much to say that he fully realized those expectations. His *Shylock* is fitted in every respect to fill a niche beside his *Iago* in the gallery of masterpieces of histrionic art. His costuming, as usual, was superb, and it was difficult to imagine, on looking on him, how one so young could carry in his mien and on his visage the traces of a long life passed, on the one hand, under persecution, and, on the other, in extortion. The animus of hatred were expressed with terrible intensity by the wolfish eagerness in the fiendish gaze on his victim, and, from first to last, Mr. BOOTH preserved with thorough faithfulness the varying passions which from time to time usurped the heart of the Jew. On the whole, it was one of the most finished theatrical pictures Mr. BOOTH has yet presented. He was called several times before the curtain, and received at the close an ovation of applause.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. H. P. Stanton, of Seneca Falls; Ex-Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut; J. Ripley, of Connecticut; E. B. Bigdon and A. Lawrence, of Boston; Dr. Ridgeley, of Baltimore; Dr. Davidson, of Albany; and W. A. Hall, of Hastings, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston; Ex-Gov. Hunt and family, of Lockport; Dr. Tuttle, of New-Bedford; Dr. Bassett, of New-York; F. B. Cooley, of Chicago; and A. Walcott, of New-York, are at the Everett House.

Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, M. C. elect, of Albany; N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport; S. Yeaden, of Chareston, South Carolina, and Sam. D. Crane, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. F. Winslow, of Troy; E. Faxon, of Boston; N. E. Goodwin, of Mass.; G. L. Hardee, of Savannah, Ga.; A. M. Lessie, of St. Louis; Lieut. McCook, of the Army, and Mr. Larned, of Conn., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Major T. Dodge, of the District of Columbia; J. W. Embra, of Texas; A. Spats, of Md., and Dr. U. M. King, of the United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. W. Monell, of Newburgh; T. W. Thomes, of London, C. W.; T. D. Archibald and B. Archibald, of Sydney, C. B., are at the Brevoort House.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS BY THE CANADA.

Further Discussions of the Secession Question in England.

The mails brought to Boston, by the *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 26th ult., calling at Queenstown on the 27th, were received in this City, yesterday morning.

From our files we select various matters of interest in addition to the particulars received by telegraph.

BRITISH VIEWS OF SECESSION.

American Infatuation Concerning England.

From the London Economist, Jan. 26, 1861.

There is something truly astounding in the infatuations which seem to possess the politicians in the Southern States of America. They have not only persuaded themselves into something that has all the *strength*, if not the intellectual *weight* of a moral conviction, that the cause of Slavery is a holy and sacred cause in which they who suffer loss are heroes and martyrs,—but they have also fully persuaded themselves that all who differ from them are the unfortunate subjects of a mere fanciful hallucination which the slightest pressure of real self-interest will dissipate at once. They seem really to believe that *England is as ready to support them, if they can but offer her sufficient interested motive for doing so*, as she would be, for similar inducements, to sustain Italy against Austria or Prussia against France. "Cotton is king," they cry. "England wants our cotton, and if we can give it her cheaper than she at present gets it, there is nothing Manchester and Liverpool would not do to attain such an end." Accordingly they bestow fruitless ingenuity on plans for entrapping England into lending them the aid of her protection against the Federal Government. The leading men of South Carolina and Georgia are said to have hit on the following scheme: "If the United States Government attempts to collect the revenue on foreign imports at the South by placing revenue cutters off the different harbors, then the seceding States, not deeming it expedient to declare war, will pronounce for direct taxation as the exclusive source of revenue, passing an ordinance to that effect. The Foreign Ministers at Washington will then be informed that the ports of the Cotton States are thrown open for the entrance of foreign merchandise free of duty, and that any duties imposed by the United States Government are levied contrary to law, and without authority from the Southern Confederacy. The revenue question will then be transferred from the South to Europe. It will become a question with France or England, whether or not it will defend the free trade rights thus conferred on its manufacturers against the revenue duties of the Northern States. And in such an appeal to British or French cupidity, it is expected the national sympathy for free negroism, will yield to the national interest in favor of free trade."

It is lamentable to see such infatuation as this. Have South Carolina and Georgia really persuaded themselves that mercantile men in England would even wish that their Government should interfere in a struggle between the Federal Union and the revolted States,—and interfere on the side of those whom they deem wilfully and fearfully in the wrong, simply for the sake of buying their cotton at a cheaper rate? We think we may safely say *that there is not a commercial body in this Kingdom that would endure to see the British Government so faithless to its avowed principles of action, so treacherous to its avowed sympathies, for the sake of securing a mercantile gain to this Kingdom.* It is true we do not wish to see the struggle between the North and the South prolonged. We believe no civil war could equal it in horrors, and we hold also that,—if, indeed, all classes among the people of the South are bent on separation as they seem to be, and not merely carried away by the excitement of the moment, and the urgency of the meaner part of the population,—no forcible interference on the part of the North can possibly avail. But, assuredly, while the struggle is undetermined,—while the Federal Government still endeavors and hopes to enforce its authority over the whole territory rightfully subjected to its sway, no bribes, however enormous, would induce the English people,—or any class among them, however directly interested in the result,—to lend its aid to a revolt which they believe to be utterly unprovoked, the result of the worst political passions and likely to end in the general degradation of the Southern States.

These Southern gentlemen seem to us to have lost all the instincts of national honor, and to have lost them so entirely that they have ceased to believe in their existence elsewhere, when they calculate on any European nation taking a course that would cover it with well-deserved infamy. If there is one rule of national action more than another to which we have pledged ourselves deeply, it is the rule of non-intervention between revolted subjects and the Government to which they are supposed to owe allegiance;—nay, we do all in our power to secure the adhesion of other European Powers to the same course. Now, do these sharp Southerners really believe that England will not only break through the rule in their case, and break through it against the whole current of their political sympathies, but avow to the world that they do it for the sake of gain and gain alone? Where would England's political influence in Europe be after such an act as this? Would she not be set down as unworthy to be heard again in international councils? If a private gentleman openly takes a bribe to throw his convictions to the winds, would any of these Southern gentlemen deem him fit company for them? And if not, it is not at least usual on this side of the Atlantic to regard a nation's honor as less sacred than an individuals.

The truly melancholy side of these strange calculations on the part of the Southern States, is the evidence which they give of a completely distorted standard of judgment—on all subjects at least that touch the one great interest of their political life. They have cried out so long that all scruples about Slavery are cant and affectation, that they not only believe it, and believe that *we* believe it, but they even expect us to make a sacrifice of political credit and consistency by avowing our previous insincerity, and this for considerations that would certainly never have induced us to interfere in behalf of Hungary or Italy, whom we did desire to aid with all our hearts. *Such infatuation is absolutely appalling.* It seems to indicate that a kind of monomania blinds the Southern States on all subjects closely connected with their cotton and their slaves. We doubt if anything *we* can say will open their eyes. But we are at least bound in the name of the mercantile classes of England to tell them that *any proposal to intervene on their behalf in the struggle against the Federal Government of the Union, would be scouted nowhere with more scorn and indignation than in those districts of England which would benefit most by free trade with the United States.*

The Supply of Cotton for England.

From the London Spectator.

It is high time that this cotton question should be thoroughly discussed, if we intend to avoid a panic as dangerous and as expensive as the wildest apprehension of maritime defeat. Already, the mere rumor of possible deficiency has raised the price of the article 8 per cent., and cost England half as much again as the Chinese indemnity. Every succeeding mail from the United States tends to deepen an alarm which no sage politician will pronounce unfounded. One-sixth of our population relies for its bread, one-third of our trade depends for its existence, on the sufficiency of the import of cotton. It is not too much to say, that a successful invasion would produce less direct physical suffering among our population than a total cessation of supply. Even a serious deficiency would produce misery, to which that of Coventry is bearable; and a serious deficiency is at least not beyond the category of imminent probabilities.

There are, in fact, but three countries in the world which offer a chance of adequate, immediate and cheap supply—they are India, *China*, and, perhaps, Brazil.

In India *all the conditions of cultivation are present as fully as in the Southern States.* The cotton soil is of limitless extent. There is labor on the spot, cheap, plentiful, and accustomed to the work. There is a crop already produced, the extent of which seems but faintly comprehended, even by men whose fortunes depend upon their comprehension. India has no statistics, but the broad facts are patent without the aid of science. Two hundred millions of human beings are there clothed in indigenous cotton. However small the requirements of each man—and a population which bathes in cotton clothes twice a day, needs more cotton than Europeans are apt to admit—the regular supply must be inconceivably large. So great is it, indeed, that fluctuations of hundreds of millions of pounds between the export of one year and another scarcely affect the local price. The normal export to Europe may be taken at 300,000 bales. Yet in 1857, this amount, without preparation, without any disturbance in the internal trade, without any stimulus, other than increased price, rose at a bound to 680,000. Let Manchester ponder the extent of a cultivation which, without warning, throws off that quantity as unnecessary surplusage. But if we shall be told, if India really produces such supplies, why do they not always reach this country? *Simply because the Cotton cannot be carried to the coast at the average price of the American staple.* The expense of carriage swallows up the profit. The instant a rise in price overcomes that one difficulty, the cotton is offered in profusion. The staple has three expenditures to meet. There is the cultivator's price, say, speaking roughly, 1½d. pound; there is the exporter's profit, little enough always, and there is a cost of carriage equal to nearly double the cost price of the fibre. Reduce that one item, and the supply, without new factories, without waiting for that "regeneration of India" for which Mr. BAZLEY hopes, and of which Anglo-Indians despair, will be ample to supply any vacuum created by disturbances among the slaves. We do not write without knowledge, when we say that *India, the cotton railway once complete, can emancipate England, at once, from dependance on the South.*

The position of China is widely different, but as a *new* field it offers advantages far beyond those of Australia or the Cape. Its colossal deltas contain cotton land almost without limit. Those deltas swarm with a population accustomed to toil, working for bare food, and ingenious beyond any Asiatic or African race. The enterprise which in Algeria must be wasted on the importation of labor, and in India on securing a title to land, may in China be turned at once to the cultivation. The Chinaman has no prejudices. Prove to him that cotton will pay, and he will grow cotton just as readily as sugar, or tea, or any of the products with which he now deluges the world. No demand has ever yet surpassed the Chinese capacity of production. If the reduction of a duty on tea increases the demand 30 per cent., China sends a few more millions of pounds without consciousness even of the difference of demand. It is in that great cloacæ of the human race, in lands where labor is a drug and wages imply only the right to breathe, that demands like those of Lancashire for cotton can alone be adequately supplied. Let the Manchester men compel Sir CHARLES WOOD to finish the railway now constructing to Omraotee out of hand, and at any cost. Let them at the same time give up vague theories about Indian regeneration, and send agents to collect detailed information as to the extent of the Indian cotton crop, and in six months they may rest in peace, confident that even if the Union be in flames, the conflagration can never extend to the cotton-mills of Great Britain.

An English View of the Causes of the Secession Movement.

From the London Times, Jan. 26.

The events which have torn asunder the great American Confederation are yet too recent, and the materials on which opinions must be formed too uncertain and disputable, to allow anything like a calm historical view of this memorable transaction. As the tragedy—of which the first act may be said to have closed by the secession of South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—advances in complication and intensity, we may expect to gain more insight into the real springs and motives of so singular a catastrophe. Men have hitherto been acting parts which they have long studied, and, if the North has been taken by surprise, the South has evidently been completely organized and prepared. We are about to enter on contingencies which the first planners of this movement could not possibly foresee, and we shall be able to divine the true significance of the past much better from actions and words which arise on the spur of the moment. Still, the time is come when we ought not to confine ourselves to our first emotion of wonder and astonishment at the sudden disruption of a fabric apparently founded on so solid a basis, but should endeavor, even now, to take account of the causes which have converted what in many other countries might have been a quarrel easily reconciled, into a breach which it is evident no compromise or concession is destined to bridge over.

First among these causes stands the form of Government itself. The election of a President every four years gives a singular, and, as it has turned out, a fatal facility for raising and bringing to issue any question on which parties may differ. Nothing is so easy as to associate a man with an idea, and to make up your mind to regard the success or failure of your candidate at an election as equivalent to the success or failure of a whole creed of political principles. It is better, no doubt, that parties should contend in the peaceful arena of an election than in the field of battle, but the excitement of elections unreasonably multiplied, and involving the material interests of large sections of the community who have or who hope for office, may, by their stimulating effect on party passions, stir up the very conflicts which they were intended to prevent. *Let it never be forgotten that the great Federation of America has been shipwrecked on the election of the head of the Executive.* A man possessing no right to the obedience of his fellow-subjects, except the will of the majority, has been repudiated by the minority. There is no loyalty, no tradition, to fall back upon, and the mere negation of the infallibility of the majority suffices to strip the Chief Magistrate of the State of all power over nearly one half of its citizens. A second vice in the American Constitution has arisen from the original miscalculation as to the duties of the electors who stand between the citizens voting on universal suffrage and the President. It was the belief of the founders of the Constitution that the election of a President would not be decided by the vote for appointing electors, but by the deliberations of the electors themselves. Between the two votes an ample period was suffered to intervene, which it was, no doubt, hoped would be used by the men to whom the people of the United States had delegated the power of choosing the President in making all requisite inquiries as to the merits of the different candidates. But those who devised this scheme did not allow for the encroaching spirit of democracy. They did not observe how easy it would be to choose electors pledged to a particular candidate, and thus effectually to forestall their deliberations. It is curious to consider that the election of a President which has torn the American Union asunder has not yet taken place, and will not take place for a month from this time. But this antedating the election by four months has a far more serious consequence. It introduces into the American Government every four years a most dangerous interregnum—a species of twilight between the setting of one President and the rising of his successor. During this period, which no legislator would purposely have created, the powers of the State are divided, and the minds of men distracted between the actual tenant of office and his designated and expected successor—between the man who wields the power and patronage of the Government, and the man on whom that power and patronage will in a few months devolve. It would not have been difficult for a speculative writer to predict that if ruin overtook the American Confederacy from external causes, it would be in this ill-omened interregnum that the plague would break out. The man who is the choice of the majority is without place or power for the moment. The man who is possessed of place and power has been repudiated by the voice of the nation. Never was the distinction between a king *de facto* and *de jure* more sharply marked. Where there is power there are wanting all the elements that support authority; where there is authority there are withheld all the means and appliances of power. It is easy to see what an opportunity such a state of things offers to men desirous of overthrowing by force the Constitution of their country. It is just as if it were the custom that every Premier who has been defeated on a Vote of Confidence by the House of Commons were obliged to hold office for four months after his successor was appointed. In such a case what energy in action could we expect from a man who felt that the substance of power, that public opinion which alone makes the exercise of executive functions safe or beneficial, had deserted him, and ranged itself on the side of his opponent? To invest persons in such a situation with executive functions is to countermine the very object of Government, and to make its head for the time being a representative, not of the strength, but the weakness, of society. These considerations should not be lost sight of in estimating the position of Mr. BUCHANAN, and he certainly needs all the excuse and allowance that the most tolerant critic can suggest in his behalf. He owes his election to the very Southern States who are now in open rebellion to his authority, and his best friends have left him in a body rather than submit to be employed in preserving the Union whose bread they have eaten and whose official stations they have filled during the last four years. Still more, some of Mr. BUCHANAN'S principal supporters, while counseling their States to secede, retain their seats in the Senate of the United States, in order, by an abuse of the forms of the Constitution, to impede the action of the Executive in coercing the South to obedience. To break through these trammels is the duty of the President, but every one must feel how much better the duty would be performed by the Northern Anti-Slavery Republican LINCOLN than by the Southern Pro-Slavery Democrat, BUCHANAN.

Still, when all this allowance has been made, we fear it *is impossible to avoid the conviction that few men called upon to play a great historical part have been found more utterly unequal to their situation than* Mr. BUCHANAN. In the vain hope of conciliating the Southern members of his Cabinet, he inaugurated the meeting of Congress by a Message which was in itself the most powerful inducement to disunion. In the face of threatened secession, he told his countrymen that secession would be justifiable unless the North made very ample concessions. He stated distinctly that the power of putting down a rebellion had not been delegated to Congress, and that, while he would continue to collect the public revenue and to protect the public property, he would use no means to bring the Seceders to a sense of their duty. *This language could have but one effect. It gave the intended Seceders to understand that they might go on in safety*, and that, though their secession might be wrong in constitutional law, it would be valid in fact, defensible in morality, and attended with the most perfect impunity. Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, to satisfy whom he had thus degraded his office, lowered his personal character, and opened the door to the disruption of his country, have resigned, and leave him now to make unavailing appeals to Congress that they will supply to the crisis that wisdom and firmness which America had a right to expect from her Chief Magistrate. If, instead of flattering and encouraging rebellion, Mr. BUCHANAN had acted up to his recent declaration that it is his duty to execute the laws, *it is very possible that the fire might have been trampled out before it had time to spread.* A small naval force in Charleston harbor and in the Mississippi, coupled with a resolute declaration of the only line of policy which is open to a President of the United States worthy of his position—a declaration of his unflinching resolution to employ the whole power of the Government of which he is the head, for the purpose of its preservation—would probably have rendered any further appeal to force unnecessary. But the precious, the irretrievable moments, have been allowed to escape, and America must weep in tears of blood the misfortune which has given to faction its strongest encouragement in the weakness of her Constitution and the vacillation of her Chief Magistrate.

The President's Imbecility.

From the London Globe.

"The fact cannot be disguised that we are in the midst of a great revolution," is the exclamation of President BUCHANAN in his latest, perhaps *last* Message to Congress. Imports have fallen off with a rapidity never known before, except in time of war. The Treasury has been "unexpectedly" left without means; no one will lend it money at lower terms than 12 per cent. Trade is paralysed; manufactures are stopped; distress prevails; every species of property is depreciated; and "as the prospect of a bloodless settlement fades away, the public distress becomes more and more aggravated." Such is the lamentable confession of a President at the close of his period of office, the most disastrous for the Union, who consoles himself with the *banale* reflection that he shall carry with him to the grave the consciousness that he "meant well" for his country.

We cannot wonder at the unhappy tone of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Message. He is the guardian of the law, the flag, and the property of the United States, and on the day he penned his Message, North Carolina took possession of two Federal forts, and Louisiana sent out three expeditions against three other forts, taking the arsenal at Baton Rouge by capitulation from the United States troops. On the very day when his Message was read in the Senate, the batteries held by the Charleston rebels fired on the troop-ship bearing the Stars and Stripes, and carrying tardy aid to Major ANDERSON in Fort Sumter, and drove her to sea. On the 10th, the day after the Message was read, Mississippi and Florida seceded, and on the 11th, Alabama followed suit, trumping the President's card. At the same time the Senators of the seceding States came to a resolution that the Tobacco States should be "dragooned" into secession, but, being children of this world, these astute Senators determined to remain in Washington "to prevent unfriendly legislation." They are said to rely on certain secret societies, "Knights of the Golden Circle," and what not, and upon treason in the Army and Navy, a reliance not wholly baseless, if we may judge from the rapid surrender of Baton Rouge arsenal by Maj. HASKINS to Gov. MOORE. When Maj. ANDERSON gave Gov. PICKENS an opportunity of proving that the troop-ship was fired on without orders, and declared that this belief alone made him refrain from opening fire, Gov. PICKENS told him that he was mistaken, that the attack on the troop-ship was a deliberate act, and he had the audacity to add that the presence of ANDERSON himself was only "tolerated" in the harbor of Charleston. And to show how deeply the irresolute spirit at Washington has penetrated into every quarter under its control, we have only to state that Major ANDERSON deemed it proper to suspend hostilities until he had heard from the White House. It is plain that South Carolina has begun the war. The Stars and Stripes have indubitably been fired on.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S position, under these circumstances, is one of extreme weakness. In his latest Message he restates the views with which he opened the session. No State has the right to secede at pleasure, he repeats; the Executive Department has no right to recognize the independence of such State. Power to declare war against a State seceding is not in the Constitution; neither the Executive nor Congress can do that. What then? Where is the loophole? It is "clear and undeniable" that it is the duty of the Executive to collect revenue and protect public property, and "to use military force *defensively* against those who resist the Federal officers in the execution of their legal functions, and against those who assail the property of the Federal Government." Here one would expect, as a conclusion, a statement that the Executive had ordered the force at his disposal to retake the forts which have been seized. But Mr. BUCHANAN is not prepared to go that length. "The hostile attitude of the States towards each other" has placed the question entirely above and beyond Executive control. We are afraid this is a misstatement. It is not the hostile attitude of States to each other we are to consider, but the hostile attitude of States towards the Federal Government. The broad question of Union or disunion, involving the settlement of a compromise, is beyond Executive control, but the President himself confesses that he is there to defend the property of the Federal Government, and it is the property of the Federal Government which has been seized. New-York has not attacked South Carolina; it is South Carolina which has attacked the Federal Government; deliberately, and with malice aforethought, the Governor of South Carolina has levied war upon the United States. Mr. BUCHANAN admits that the seizure of forts is "by far the most serious step which has been taken since the commencement of the troubles." He admits that it was his duty to meet that step by another equally decided. But he holds his hand, and throws upon Congress "the whole responsibility," and in the same breath he tells Congress that it is "no time for palliatives," while the very course he recommends is an attempt to palliate, not arrest the evil. But Mr. BUCHANAN has determined that he would not begin a civil war, and hence he has from the first refrained from the exercise of those high functions intrusted to him as President of the United States. And what is his remedy? He says, "that the secession movement has been chiefly based upon misapprehension at the South of the sentiments of the majority of several of the Northern States." This is a somewhat late retractation of that bitter language which, used by the President in his annual Message, did seriously increase the excitement. We may let that pass. The President's remedy is nothing more nor less than a sort of national convention.

"Let the question be answered from the political assemblies to the ballot-box, and the people themselves would speedily redress the serious grievances which the South have suffered. But, in heaven's name, let the trial be made before we plunge into an armed conflict upon the mere assumption that there is no other alternative. Time is a great conservative power. Let us pause at the momentous point, and afford the people, both of the North and South, an opportunity for reflection. Would that South Carolina had been convinced of this truth before her precipitate action! I therefore appeal, through you, to the people of the country to declare in their might that the Union must and shall be preserved by all constitutional means. I most earnestly recommend that you devote yourselves to this question, how this can be accomplished in peace."

For our parts we do not see how the ballot-box would end the matter in peace. The seceding States have gone too far to retract. The President has neglected his duty too much. It is a sound maxim that you should suppress rebellion before you deal with the questions that raised it. Mr. BUCHANAN has allowed rebellion to attain a fearful height, and now he proposes to bring the hostile elements within four walls to talk out what they have evidently resolved, if need be, to fight out. What Congress will say to such a proposal is pretty evident, and nothing will come of it, but more useless committees and caucuses. The sole aim of the violent Southern party, which has gained the upper hand, is to prolong the period of indecision, in order that they may be the better prepared; and whatever may be the intentions of the "well-meaning" President, the effect of his policy is to insure them that time. If fighting must come, delay will be as beneficial to the North as to the South, since both need time to prepare for a violent issue.

Beautiful Celestial Phenomena.

FORT ATKINSON, Iowa,
Thursday, Jan. 24, 1861—12 M.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just witnessed the most gorgeous display of the Parhelion, or Mock Sun, that it has ever been my fortune to behold. The time is noon, the sun, of course, being mid-way in the heavens.

From the body of the sun, which is now about 45 degrees above the horizon, a bright circle of light extends entirely round the heavens, *parallel with the horizon.* Within this circle are *four* mock suns, one of each occupying *precisely* a point—in the northeast, northwest, southeast, and southwest. On each side of the sun, and passing through the two most southerly mock suns, are two luminous arcs, at the culmination of which, *in the zenith*, there is a short arc of most brilliant rainbow hues, with its *convex* side toward the sun. The mock suns are all too bright to be looked at steadily but for a few seconds. Altogether the phenomena seems to be worthy of record; and I should like to learn over how extensive a region of country it has been observed. The weather is intensely cold, and growing colder. The sky is clear in the east, but hazy in the West, whence the wind is blowing.

E. KIRKUP, M. D.

THE BROOKLYN COURTS.—SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30, 32. CITY COURT.—Nos 10, 14, 15. 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Babies.—Anything that Interests Babies, will, of course claim the attention of mothers. Call at No. 652 Broadway, and examine Dr. BROWN'S Patent Baby Tender, pronounced by all to be the greatest invention of the age, and recommended highly by the medical faculty.
J. S BROWN & CO.,
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Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

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Improves the Light and saves Gas.
Manufactured by Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.
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At reduced prices.
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Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR. No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

MURRAY—SANGER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 7, by Rev. Mr. Drowne, Mr. DIGBY MURRAY, of New-York, to HELEN C. SANGER, daughter of Gerry Sanger, Esq.

DIED.

SEAMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 11, HARRIET A., wife of Richard W. Seaman, and daughter of Augustus Vradenburg, aged 25 years.

The friends of the family, and the members of Enterprise Lodge, No. 228, F. and A. M., and Manhattan Engine Company, No. 8, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. S. A. Dusenbury, No. 36 Pike-st. The remains will be taken to Eastchester for interment.

BUTCHER.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 10, JAMES DARNLEY BUTCHER, a native of the City of Cork, Ireland, aged 33 years.

The friends of deceased are requested to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of 37th-st. and 10th-av.

☞ Cork papers please copy.

EDDY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 11, of pleuro-pneumonia, F. RUFUS EDDY, only son of Samuel and Emeline E. Eddy, aged 4 years.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock, from No. 22 Clinton-place. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

McGOWN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 10, BENSON McGOWN, aged 22 years, 5 months and 10 days.

His friends and relatives, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, S. B. McGown, 106th-st. and 3d-av.

MOSES.—In this City on Sunday, Feb. 10, LORENZO MOSES, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., this day, (Tuesday,) 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

FREEMAN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 8, ALFRED FREEMAN, M. D., in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Rev. D Irving, and Wm. L Skidmore, also the Medical Faculty, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 73 Union-place, corner of 19th-st., without further notice.

YVELIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 10, of disease of the heart, HYACINTH YVELIN, for over 30 years a merchant of this City, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his son, G. G. Yvelin, in Lexington-av., first house above 44th-st.

BORST.—On Sunday, Feb. 10, ELISABETH MARY, eldest daughter of John B. and Elisabeth Borst, in the 15th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 27 Madison-av., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 2½ P. M., without further invitation.

CARNES.—On Sunday, Feb. 10, EDWIN FRANCIS, son of Sarah S. and the late Edwin O Carnes, aged 16 months.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 9, SUSAN D. TAYLOR, wife of Gad Taylor, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock. from her late residence. No. 12 Sydney-place.

ROGERS.—In Harlem, on Sunday, Feb. 10, WILLIAM H. ROGERS, son of William and Mary A. Rogers, in the 13th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 3d-av., between 127th and 128th sts., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DRAKE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 7, of scarlet fever, ALICE MAY, eldest child of Horace K. and Caroline W. Drake, aged 2 years and 6 months.

☞ Portland, Me., papers please copy.

WOODRUFF.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 11, FRANKLIN, only son of Franklin and Mary F. Woodruff aged 2 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 76 West Warren-st., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILNER.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 5, BERTHA AGNES, only daughter of Charles C. and C. Lydia Milner, aged 1 year and 5 months.

☞ St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

LYON.—In Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 10, Mrs. ABBE P. LYON, widow of the late Dr. Thomas Lyon, aged 85 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her sons, William M., Joseph B., and Caleb F. Lindsley, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Second Presbyterian Church, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, 13th inst., without further notice.

BANKS.—In St. Paul, Minnesota, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, of consumption, EUNICE, wife of Henry W. Banks, of Brooklyn, E. D., aged 35 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, Ross-st., between Lee and Bedford avs. The remains will be taken to Westport, Conn., for interment.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
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SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

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DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 121, Feb. 11, 1861.
21, 3, 74, 73, 58, 4, 22, 31, 16, 19, 18, 2, 37, 71.
Class No. 122, Feb. 11, 1861.
54, 49, 50, 40, 64, 14, 36, 71, 18, 33, 6, 8, 39.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 11, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
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This will infallibly, positively, invariably cure all those torturing, perplexing and debilitating symptoms known as female disease, weakness, irregularities, &c., which weary and render unhappy so many women between the ages of 15 and 50, for which the medical profession seeks in vain for a remedy, and from which wealth, position, delicacy and refinement afford no exemption.

Fifteen years of ample and varied experience has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that this Catholicon will restore functional and general health, freshness of complexion, and it will do this at all ages of female life, from the young girl languidly budding into womanhood, to when the "turn of life" leaves the system enfeebled and unable to meet the demands of the change upon the system. *It should be used in all cases attended with* ANY *of the following symptoms,* AS THEY SPRING MAINLY FROM THE SAME CAUSE.

Deranged Monthly Periods:
Irregularities—Weakness—Faintness—
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Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Restlessness—Disturbed Sleep—Flushes of Heat—General Pain—
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READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY

I hardly know in what manner to express my deep gratitude for the perfect health I enjoy now for the first time during the past fifteen years.

From my girlhood I was afflicted with Uterine difficulties of the most aggravated nature, which grew worse as I grew older, until death itself seemed preferable to the misery I endured. I was treated by the most eminent physicians until they pronounced me incurable. Other means were resorted to, but without success, and I had abandoned all hope of ever regaining my health, when a Mr. Joseph Smith came to reside in our place, and becoming acquainted with my case urged my husband to have me try the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon which had cured his wife of a similar condition. I finally commenced its use, but with little faith, yet, by two bottles I am entirely restored, and should this public acknowledgment be the means of bringing one other from a like condition of misery, I shall feel well paid for the trouble.
ELIZA DAVENPORT.

I most heartily join my wife in her gratitude for the benefits derived from the use of the Graefenberg Catholicon. I had spent over $300 to accomplish what was effected by the use of two bottles of the Catholicon.
THOS. DAVENPORT.

I am well acquainted with the circumstances of the above case and think it the most extraordinary cure I ever knew accomplished by the use of Medicine, and I can cite a number in my circuit who have since used the Catholicon for Uterine Complaints with the most satisfactory results.
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Methodist Clergyman.

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HORACE GREELEY, *of the New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York.*

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GREAT TALE OF THE KING'S HIGHWAY
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY
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A SERIES OF LETTERS
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Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.
I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN 1787.
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It will save in washing, in bringing up one child, more than its cost, and much of the time and attention of mother and nurse.

It gives the child entire freedom of action for body and limbs, insures a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, promotes and strengthens the natural motion and development of the system, preserving it from injury or the possibility of danger.

It is compact, strong and durable, and to those having the care of infants it is indispensable.

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REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at No. 618 Broadway, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 7½ o'clock. Business of interest and importance will be laid before the meeting.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, President.
M. S. DUNHAM, GEORGE GRUNDY, } Secretaries.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given to the article a vast popularity in New-England. The Cod Liver Oil is, in this combination, robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the Lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and restore diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, is the proprietor. For sale by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, New-York, and BARNES & PARK.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
JOHN B. GOUGH
will lecture on Temperance (for the first time since his return from the West) in Plymouth Church,
THURSDAY EVENING, 14th inst.
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at the following places: Swayne's, in Fulton-st., Rose's, in Atlantic-st., and at the rooms, corner of Washington and Concord sts.

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IN HOUSTON-ST., NEAR MACDOUGAL.—One or two gentlemen can obtain a neatly furnished attachment room on second floor, having gas and water, bathroom adjoining. Price, including gas and fire, $3 per week. Board furnished if desired. References exchanged. Address COMFORT, Box 122 *Times* Office.

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A GENTLEMAN, HIS WIFE, FATHER and brother, wish to engage permanent board in Brooklyn within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. A parlor and two bedrooms, adjoining, or upon the same floor, required. Address D., No. 201 Pearl-st., New-York. References exchanged.

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TO LET.—STORE, BASEMENT AND DWELLING in upper part of three-story building No. 446 4th-av., on the west side, between 31st and 32d sts. Apply to N. LAWRENCE, No. 45 East 29th-st., before 9, at 4 o'clock, and in the evening, or at No. 81 Nassau-st., third story, 10 to 12 o'clock.

TO LEASE—THE VERY EXTENSIVE MANUfacturing premises Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., near Broadway and Canal-st. They are well lighted, and been used 7 years as a piano-forte factory. Apply at No. 27 Wooster-st. MAJOR THOMPSON.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—BANKing and law offices in Nos. 57 and 59 William-st.
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Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 790 William st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN JAUNCEY-COURT, WALL-st., on first and second floors, in suites of two and four rooms, as may be desired. Separate entrances. Apply at Office of ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

STORES TO LET.—THE LARGE STORES, NOS. 79 and 83 Barclay-st., near the Washington Market. Will be put in thorough repair for good tenants. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st.

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AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, A memorial to Congress has been prepared and signed by several respectable firms in this City, and sent to Washington, stating that the "New-York Pilot Commissioners are asking for a change in the Pilot Law of Congress of 1837;" and *whereas*, this Board have never asked, nor desire to have any change made in the law of 1837, but, on the contrary, are opposed to any change in that law; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board regret that a memorial, based on misstatement, and signed, as the Board believes, under a mistake by many of the signers, should have had any such currency in this community.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—H. R. WORTHINGTON HAS REmoved his office for the sale of steam pumps, watermeters, &c., from No. 28 Broadway to No. 61 Beekman-st., corner of Gold. His factory, known as the Hydraulic Works, is in Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn, near Hamilton-av. Ferry.

PELHAM FARM.—TRIPLE-REFINED PIPPIN CIDER for bottling, Pelham Seedling Potatoes for seed, warranted not to rot. Triple-refined Cider Vinegar for sale at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st.
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A COOK.—WANTED, BY A SMALL FAMILY, a short distance in the country, a middle-aged woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; also, a young woman as waitress and chambermaid; the house has all the modern conveniences; good reference required. Apply at No. 113 West 36th-st., on Tuesday and Wednesday, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook, who understands her business thoroughly, and can bring best City reference. No other need apply. Call, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 200 Madison-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook, who understands her business, and can give satisfactory reference. Call at No. 15 West 18th-st., near 5th-av., immediately.

NURSE WANTED.—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands and does her duty, can sew, is cheerful. Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 100 East 21st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young English woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and plain sewer, willing and obliging, and has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 494 6th-av., near 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as laundress. Can give three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 115 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid, or waiting and plain sewing; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 190 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; she is a competent person, and fully understands her business. The best City reference given. Call at No. 26 2d-av., in the rear, middle door, third floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 21 State-st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do up-stairs work and to mind children. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 150 32d-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as nurse; best of City references given. Apply at No. 261 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as above, by a respectable woman, or as waitress and laundress; is competent to fill either of the situations. City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 317 West 29th-st., between 10th and 11th avs. Cottage in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A highly respectable German Protestant woman desires a situation in the above capacity in City or country; is a first-class seamstress; will do her best to give satisfaction to her employer; salary moderate. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a very smart efficient girl for up stairs work and waitress; does up ladies' and gentlemen's fine washing in the best style, and is a very capable dining-room girl; has excellent City reference, and values a good situation. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable English Protestant young woman; she is a good chambermaid, waitress and seamstress; can also do general housework; is willing to work in any capacity. Can give good reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 29 McDougal-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by two Protestant young women, situations; one to do chamberwork and waiting, the other as regular waitress. Both understand their business well. Call, for two days, at No. 28 East 11th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation, either in a private family or boarding-house; perfectly understands her business in all its branches. Can produce the very highest reference as to character and capability. Apply, for two days, from 10 to 2, at No. 28 3d-av., in the millinery store. A note, addressed COOK, to the above number, will meet with attention.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A REspectable private family, as cook; understands soups and meats, jellies and creams, games and pastry; good bread and cake baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 237 Elizabeth-st., first floor; good recommendation given from her last place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly, as well American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook; best of City references given, when applied. Address M. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable girl, as cook in a small private family; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit, and pies; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman in a private family as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good baker of bread, biscuit and family pies; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 138 East 29th-st., fourth floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family by a very respectable woman; understands all branches of cooking, soups, jellies, desserts of all kinds; bakes bread and biscuit in the best manner; best City reference given. Can be seen till engaged at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and can take entire charge of the kitchen; the best City references from her employers. Can be seen in the fancy store, No. 116 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent, trustworthy woman, as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking, and pastry, soups and jellies; understands the French and American also the English style of cooking. Wages $10 to $12. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WISHES A SITUAtion as first-class cook; perfectly understands all kinds of soups, meats and desserts; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 328 West 15th-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as good plain cook; understands German cooking; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A VERY SUPERIOR WOMAN, with the best of reference, wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, games, gravies, poultry, &c.; is also an excellent baker of bread, cake and pastry. Can be seen at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant woman, as cook in a private family; is a good family baker; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman; is a first-class cook; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 357 2d-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a Protestant English woman, as cook; she would like, if possible, to keep her little girl with her. Apply, before 1 o'clock, at No. 2 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation, as first-class cook in a private family or private boarding-house. Can be seen at No. 116 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a trustworthy, cleanly, active, good-tempered, young woman; she is a good plain cook, understands washing, and would be found a very useful and desirable person; can have the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 63 6th-av., corner of 20th-st., up stairs, until engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook in a private family; one who understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, poultry and game; also, to make pastry, bread and all kinds of desserts; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; best of City references given. Call, for two days, at 165 3d-av., near 17th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; will take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable widow woman with a girl 13 years of age, as cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable private family, or a private boarding house; the little girl can take care of children, wait on the table and run errands; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 83 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS first-class cook and first-rate washer; understands all kinds of desserts, blanc-mange and jellies, if required; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 133 Amity-st., in the rear. Best references.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has lived in the best of families, and can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Scotch woman, as cook in a private family; has a thorough knowledge of her business; is a good baker of bread, and has no objections to assist in washing. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, in a private family, as cook, and assist in the washing and ironing, if required; is a good baker of bread and pastry, and can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 26th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is an excellent cook, a good washer and ironer, and thoroughly understands her business; best City reference given. Call at No. 135 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress and chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, BAKER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a neat, trustworthy Protestant young woman, in either of the above capacities, in City or country; is thoroughly competent for her duties; is willing and obliging. Has the best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a young woman of unexceptionable character, a situation in a respectable family as cook and laundress; has the highest reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 39 West 13th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as above, by a respectable young woman; or as chambermaid and waitress; is competent for either. Prefers Staten Island. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 47 Mott-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with good reference, in the city or country; is a good plain cook, a good baker of bread and pies, and an excellent getter-up of linens; is civil, and capable, and clean in her person and work. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young German Protestant woman, to do the general housework of a small private family; City reference given. Call at No. 29 Stanton-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, also family sewing of all kinds; no objections to fill a situation as general family seamstress. Best City reference. Call at or address No. 257 7th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted—either City or country—by a competent and respectable servant girl; is a good cook and a superior washer and ironer; economical and neat, and thoroughly experienced in housework; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; will hire for moderate wages.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—A situation wanted to do general housework or good plain cooking, for a hard working and industrious girl; an excellent washer and ironer not fond of going out much, steady and trustworthy; has excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable English lady from the country who would like to engage herself as housekeeper to a small respectable family, where help is kept to do the laborious part of the work; is fond of children, and can teach different branches of fancy work. Address MRS. MORTON, Brooklyn Post-office, for one week.

AS LADY'S MAID.—SITUATION WANTED BY a highly recommended American girl; she is an excellent seamstress, and a hair dresser by profession; is of a mild and kind disposition and fond of children; wages not so much an object as good treatment. Call or address 37 Allen-st., in the candy-store, during the week.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 West 28th-st., between 8th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON OF EXperience wishes to obtain a situation as nurse; is a first-class seamstress; capable of cutting out and making all kinds of children's clothes; also, willing to instruct them if necessary. Call for three days at No. 399 3d av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as nurse; understands the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and will make herself generally useful, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 485 2d-av., top floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as nurse and to assist in sewing, or as chambermaid. Best City reference can be seen at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., basement door. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse, to take charge of a baby from its birth, or to take care of growing children; has good City reference. Call at No. 229 18th-st., second floor front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 144 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A REspectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 369 6th-av., 3d door from 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE OR WAITRESS.—AN EXPErienced German nurse wishes to take charge of children; is willing to teach them German, and to do plain sewing; no objection to go as waitress in a respectable private family; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 172 West 40th-st., near 8th-av.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted for a most respectable intelligent Protestant woman, as infant's or children's nurse; will be found a most responsible and valuable servant with young children; has excellent reference and dislikes changing, having lived ten years in one family. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS wet nurse, by a very respectable young married woman, whose child is seven weeks old; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement door.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent seamstress; one who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses in the latest style, also, operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. No objection to chamberwork if required. Can be seen at No. 144 East 35th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as waitress; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 48 West 13th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTed by two respectable girls, one to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, the other to do plain sewing and chamberwork. Can give City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 200 East 14th st.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress or chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. She can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 30 West 31st-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, in a respectable private family, a situation as waitress or chambermaid, by a competent young woman; would not object to take care of one child and do fine washing or sewing; is fully competent to fill either place; has lived several years in her last place. Call at No. 121 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

GOOD SERVANTS, AND PLENTY OF them, including French and German, with City reference, may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway (formerly Bible House). French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young man, a situation as book-keeper; reference from former employer; terms moderate. Address O. E., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a competent groom and steady driver, and can be strictly relied on for steadiness and sobriety, and willing to devote the whole of his time to the interest of his employer; can give good City reference from the gentlemen that he has lived with, in this City and suburbs. Address for two days, A. J., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Englishman, a Protestant, a situation as thorough groom and coachman, in a private family, or would go as groom and valet to a single gentleman; has had many years' experience in England, and understands his business thoroughly in both branches; has the best of City reference from his late employer. A letter addressed to W. P., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who has been brought up in some of the first establishments in Europe, and has 8 years of the best City reference. Any gentleman wanting a man to care his horses and carriage will not be disappointed; is a member of the Episcopal Church. Address I. H. N., No. 693 Broadway, in the fruit-store, or Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single Englishman, as coachman; understands his business, and gardening. Best City reference from his last employer. Is willing and obliging. Address JOHN, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED single man desires a situation as above; would be found everything required; the best reference. Address WEBSTER, Box, No. 203, *Times* Office for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A Protestant young man wishes a situation in the above capacity; has a thorough knowledge of the green-house, flower and vegetable garden, and is capable of doing anything required about a gentleman's place, as his testimonials will prove him to be a competent, intelligent, honest and sober young man. Address D. H. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young man, as coachman and gardener; understands his business in all its branches, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer; the best of reference will be given as to honesty and sobriety. Address M. N., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER—COOK, &c.—Wanted a situation by a Protestant man and wife—the man as a good coachman or as gardener, who thoroughly understands the business; the woman as cook, laundress or waitress; excellent reference given. Call or address J. B., at No. 2½ East 23d-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A MARried man with good City references wishes a situation as coachman and gardener. Call for two days at No. 11 Hamilton-st., in the rear.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable young man desires a situation as coachman and groom, and all kinds of farm-work in all its branches, in the care of horses, harness and coaches; can milk good; is an excellent groom and a careful driver; can produce one year's recommendation from his last place. Call at No. 219 Bowery, or address a note for two days to J. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a young man who thoroughly understands the care, treatment and management of horses; is but a short time in the country. Wages not so much an object as to get a trial. Would make himself useful to his employer. Address GROOM, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as above by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the business; is a careful driver, and can take good care of horses; best of reference; will make himself generally useful. Address M. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a young man who understands the business thoroughly; is not afraid of hard work; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has good reference. Address C. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED MAN, a farmer's situation; his wife is competent to take charge of the dairy; has had long practical experience in this country; has the best of recommendations as to sobriety, capability and industry from his last employer, where he has lived five years. Address FARMER, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER (Prussian by birth) wants a situation; he is thoroughly competent in the management of the grapery, green-house and other departments; he has had practical experience in the landscape business for a long time; he can give satisfactory assurances to any gentleman regarding his abilities; he is a married man, with one child. Address or apply, for four days, to F. W., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty st., New-York.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as gardener and coachman, by a man who is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City reference. Address, for three days, M. M. O., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a married man, as gardener, of practical experience; understands the care and management of grapery, greenhouse, vegetables, &c. Has the best of City reference as to capability and character. Please address PRACTICAL GARDENER, Box No 202 *Times* Office, or to M GARDENER, No. 71 Liberty-st., Smithe's seed-store.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a gardener, with a practical knowledge of the culture, pruning, propagation of fruit trees, grape vines, flowering plants and all kinds of vegetables, pleasure grounds, lawn roads, and ornamental planting promptly attended to with neatness; has the best of City reference. Apply or address F. D., at Mr. Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a steady, sober and faithful man, with long experience in gardening and the treatment of horses; is a good careful driver; he also understands the treatment of green-house and grapery; will be obliging to his employer in all respects. The best of City and County references can be produced. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man—no family; has a thorough practical knowledge of his business; was seven years with his last employer, to whom he can refer for character and capability. Apply, or address, H. T., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a man who is a first-rate forcer, fruit, flower and vegetable grower; understands the laying out of new grounds, and would superintend the management of land if required. Address R. T. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A man of good character, good reference from last employer, and would take charge of a small farm. Address T. M. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., or Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, P. K. GARDENER, for two days.

AS GROOM, &c.—GENERAL SERVANT.—A German young man and his wife desire situations in city or country. They are a most desirable couple for any gentleman or family. The man can train young horses for saddle or harness; can also instruct young ladies in the art of riding on horseback; is a thorough groom and coachman, and a good gardener; his wife is competent to take any kind of a situation. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT and reliable man, who can give five years' City references, a situation as waiter in a private family; the advertiser understands his business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended. Notes addressed to S. C., No 715 Broadway, corner of Washington-place, will receive immediate attention during this week.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a young man, who has lived with some of the best families in this City; first-class reference. Address W. G. at Caswell, Mack & Co.'s, Druggists, Fifth av. Hotel, corner 24th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young man, as waiter in a private family; the best of City reference from where he has lived five years; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 6th-av., corner of 15th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by an American man, who has lived with the best families in the City. Apply at No. 178 East 17th-st., for two days.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

To this department of our business we call the particular attention of
HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS,
As our
SPRING STOCK
Comprises every article necessary for
HOTEL AND FAMILY USE,
All of which we are offering at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail new and choice styles of
DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for the present and coming season.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

SILKS AND OTHER DRESS GOODS

SELLING OFF AT PANIC PRICES,
Before the opening of the Spring trade.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

OPERA CLOAKS, $10.

OPERA CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING
A FRESH LOT
OF OPERA CLOAKS, AT ONLY $10.
Also, some Richer.

FOULARD SILKS 30c. PER YARD.

FANCY SILKS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
JAMES GREY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

500 FOULARD SILK ROBES,

REDUCED FROM $9 TO $5.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

DOORS WIDE OPEN,

VERSUS DOORS CLOSED!
The PEACE CONVENTION at Washington are conducting their proceedings with CLOSED DOORS.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
will have his doors WIDE OPEN
THIS MORNING, at 9 A. M., exhibiting
1,000 Dozen Ladies' LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS., $1 50 a dozen; full value, $2 50.
5,000 very cheap EMBROIDERED COLLARS, from 1s. up.
Fresh importations BLACK THREAD LACES, GUIPURE LACES, POINTE COLLARS, VALENCIENNES LACES, THREAD VEILS, &c.
500 Pieces DRAPERY MUSLINS,
CURTAIN LACES,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.
JOB LOTS VERY MUCH UNDER PRICE.
New line CAMBRIC EDGINGS and INSERTINGS.
New line 4-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, WHITE ILLUSION LACES.
JOB LOTS JACONET MUSLINS—SWISS and BOOK MUSLINS, TARLETONS, very much under price.
ONE CASE New style HEAD-DRESSES, adapted to the season.
New line BRILLIANTS and MARSEILLES.
JOB LOT 1,000 dozen extra size all LINEN TOWELS, $2 per dozen, very low.
Full line HOSIERY—UNDER-WEAR, for Ladies, Gents and Misses—Ladies' made-up Under Clothing, every variety—CORSETS—SKIRTS.
Full stock YANKEE NOTIONS, BEST PINS, 3c. BEST SPOOL COTTON, 44c per dozen, &c.
NOW OPENING—NEW RIBBONS, NEW FLOWERS, RUCHES, HEAD ORNAMENTS.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, &c.

On Monday and the ensuing week we shall offer
DECIDED BARGAINS
To our retail trade in
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASK,
and all the popular domestic Muslins, at cost and less than cost.
Our last year's stock of housekeeping goods must be closed.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., (late No. 45 John-st.)
Branch Offices { No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 196 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS ELGER HAS just received several cases of well-fitting corsets, at $1; also, a few cases of Paris Werleys, at reduced prices. Handsome shaped skirts, her own make, $1, warranted. Corsets and skirts made to order, at No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. N. B.—Alexander's celebrated Gloves.

CARPETINGS AT LOW PRICES.—JOB LOT Velvet Carpetings, $1 per yard; job lot Brussels Carpetings, 75 cents per yard; three-ply Ingrain and Hemp Carpetings, Floor Oil-cloths, Mattings, &c., for sale, wholesale or retail, by
A. JOURNEAY, Jr.,
No. 373 Broadway.

ZEPHYR WORSTED 12½ CENTS.—WINter Goods cheap. Hoods, Sontags, Leggins, &c., Saxony yarn, a full assortment of small wares, dress-linings, trimmings and buttons; just received, choice colors in zephyr, extra heavy Balmoral boot lacets, at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th streets.
SHEPHERD'S.

AT CUSHMAN'S, SIXTH-AV., COR. 28TH-ST., all kinds of Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, Nets, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Dry-Goods, Yankee Notions, Toilet Soaps, &c., &c., are selling at reduced prices. Ladies please call. P. S.—Gents' fine shirts only $1 25, worth $2.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GOOD BUSINESS man, who can take efficient charge of the financial and indoor branch of business, and furnish cash capital of $10,000, may hear of a very favorable opportunity to connect himself with an established and prosperous concern in St. Louis, by addressing, confidentially, and with real signature, H. W., Box No. 4,055 Post-office.

$500 CASH AND AN ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—In an established commission business in this City, now making money and can be largely increased. Will be associated with an unexceptionable and responsible party. Address PINE-ST., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

CLOTHING.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK AND fixtures of an old and well established business, one of the best stands in the upper part of the City for men and boys' clothing. The amount required will be between $5,000 and $6,000. A lease of the place would be given for two years. Inquire at No. 85 8th-av.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR FAXon's Bank Note Register and Counterfeit Detector. Good references will be required. Address, inclosing postage stamp E. J. FAXON, corner Main and Exchange sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures and good will of lease of an old-established lumber business. Inquire on the premises, No. 323 West, corner of Charlton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., within five minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt, the large and commodious two-story house and premises, known as No. 100 Jersey-st., opposite Christ's Church. It is well adapted for the residence of a large family or for a first-class boarding house, of which there is great need in said city. Attached thereto is a fine garden and pasture ground, nearly five acres in all, well stocked with fruit and shade trees. The house is furnished with both gas and water, and all in good repair. Rent $700 per year. Apply to MARY H. DeHART, or WILLIAM F. DAY, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON River, two miles below Poughkeepsie 68 acres of land, extending from the Post road to the river, adjoining the residence of Prof. Morse, and formerly part of the estate of Henry Livingston, deceased. For the formation of an elegant country seat, with extensive and ornamental grounds, the above is unsurpassed by any situation on the Hudson. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN North Orange, New-Jersey is finely located, and within five minutes' walk of the dépôt; is well built, filled in with brick; has all the modern improvements, and contains five sleeping rooms; the garden is in fine order, and contains half an acre of land. For further particulars inquire of S. E. MORSE, Jr., No. 37 Park-row, or H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 49 Main-st., Orange, N. J.

TO LET—IN RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A large house and 2½ acres of ground, within half a mile of Rye beach and the dépôt, pleasantly situated and surrounded by large forest and fruit trees. Rent $400. Also, a store and dwelling near the dépôt, suitable for a shoemaker, for which purpose it has been occupied. Rent $135. Inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE—A DWELLING-house and an acre and a quarter of ground, within five minutes' walk of the Valley dépôt. The house is well built and commodious, and there are shade and fruit trees in abundance. For particulars, inquire of H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at No. 49 Main-st., Orange, N. J.

$14,000.—FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS country seat, replete with every modern improvement, nine acres, new buildings, 22 miles from the City on New-Haven Railroad. No agents need apply. Will exchange for a first class City house worth about the same amount. Apply to WALTER BAKER, No. 110 4th-av., before 10 and after 5 P. M.

TO LET—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with 140 acres of good land, situated 28 miles from New-York, and three minutes' walk from New-Jersey Railroad dépôt. Also, a store near the above, in which has and can be done a thriving business. Rent low, with privilege of purchasing. For particulars, inquire at No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 28.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—A good house, carriage-house and stable, with two acres choice ground well stocked with all kinds choice fruit and shade trees, near the dépôt, with a fine view of the Hudson, will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy. JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J., PROPERTY FOR SALE or exchange for good City or Brooklyn property. A fine country seat, four acres of land, covered with fruit, large modern house, coach-house, &c. But little money wanted. Apply to CHARLES MALAY, No. 144 Chatham-st., up stairs.

AT CHATHAM, MORRIS COUNTY, N.J., a new and desirable house, neatly finished, with an acre and a half, or more, land, three minutes' walk from dépôt, 1½ hour distant from New-York City by Morris and Essex Railroad. For particulars, address A. M. TREDWELL, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA SPRINGS—A very desirable gentleman's residence. House of brick, two-story and basement 45 feet square, with back building; lot 133x150, well laid out and kept up; good garden and stable in order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—A new two-story brick cottage, with nearly two acres in garden, fruit and shade trees, a stream of water running through the grounds; fine view of the Hudson. Near the dépôt. Terms easy. Apply to
JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., N. Y.

3 MODERN-BUILT HOUSES FOR SALE OR RENT—Containing 11 and 12 rooms each, in Orange, on Morris and Essex R., one hour from New-York. Inquire of F. L. B. MAYHEW, No. 120 Maiden-lane, or D. F. Ball, South Orange.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE IN HUDSON CITY, NEW JERSEY.—First class gothic dwelling with all modern improvements; hot and cold water baths, &c. Will be sold cheap. G. GEDNEY, Nos. 64 and 66 Duane-st., 5th floor.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE HEART of Ontario County, N. Y., half a mile from Clifton Springs, and within a short drive of the beautiful villages of Canandaigua, Geneva and Vienna, and directly on the New York Central Railroad. It contains 100 acres of choice land, ten of which are well timbered. The dwellings and out-buildings are all in good order, and suited to a genteel farmer. Its close proximity to the growing village of Clifton Springs, where thousands resort annually for hydropathic treatment and the use of the sulphur-waters, is fast rendering the land more valuable, and will soon be required for village plots. The place will be sold at a low price, and on favorable terms as to the payments; or will be exchanged for productive property in the City of New-York. Apply to SMITH & LAPHAM, Canandaigua; S. LAWRENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York; or WM. P. CARR, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN New Jersey, 45 miles from New-York one mile from Clarksville Dépôt, and two from Princeton, in Mercer County, containing 130 acres, five acres of woodland, the balance all in a high state of cultivation; fruit in abundance; barn, carriage-house, all in perfect order. The house is handsomely situated, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country; is large, nearly new, and furnished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home.

Also a farm containing 91 acres, near Kingston Dépôt, 40 miles from New-York, with house barn, and a large variety of fruit. Terms easy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARMS FOR SALE.—TWO BEAUTIFUL COUNtry-seats for sale on reasonable terms. One 31 acres; the mansion-house is large, 14 rooms; large out-buildings, barns, carriage-house, stabling, &c., all new; beautifully-shaded lawn; grounds laid out with walks and roads throughout, and filled with all kinds of most choice fruits and evergreens. Also, one other farm of 40 acres; good buildings; abounds in fruit of every kind; fine lawn of shaded trees all round the house; good garden, &c. Terms easy, and within 10 minutes' walk of the dépôt. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, near the dépôt. S. D. HUNTING.
MADISON, Feb. 7, 1861.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in this City of Brooklyn; said farm contains 57 acres, and is situated in Morris County, N. J.; pleasantly located, and affording a desirable opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE.—ABOUT FORTY ACRES OF fruit and garden land; is planted with pears, berries, asparagus and a general variety of seasonable market truck. Is very valuable and ought to produce $4,000 per annum. Is 20 miles from New-York and one mile from dépôt. Will take part cash and part productive City property. D. S. BARNES, No. 13 Park-row.

FARM IN NEW-JERSEY FOR SALE.—Over 100 acres on New-Jersey Central Railroad, 24 miles from the City, unincumbered, which would be exchanged for Brooklyn, New-York or Jersey City property lightly incumbered. Address, or apply at No. 129 West 45th-st., New-York. No Brokers need apply.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SMALL farm, at Sing Sing, two miles from the dépôt; will be sold cheap.
J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS House, 30 south 10th-st.; house 50 feet by 25 feet front; lot 100; built in the best manner, with gas, water and sewerage. Terms easy. Three blocks from ferry. Also, a Farm of 40 acres in Newtown, seven miles from East River, in Newtown; large modern house and out-buildings in good order; plenty springs of water and water cress. Inquire of T. B. NUTTING, 18 south 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY basement and counter cellar brick house with all the modern improvements complete, just being finished, situated on Taylor-st., between Bedford and Lee avs., XIXth Ward, in the City of Brooklyn. Terms easy and will be sold low. Inquire on the premises of JAMES H. PULLIS or of WM. F. BOURDETT.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone mansion on Murray Hill, 5th-av; is furnished with all the modern improvements and built in the most substantial manner. The owner would negotiate for United States Treasury Notes or Stocks at par value. None but principals need answer. Address OWNER, No. 4 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, AND LEASE OF LOT, NO. 172 Henry-st., near Jefferson-st.; house 26 feet wide by about 45 feet deep; lot 100 feet deep, with garden, grape-vines, &c.; house two-story and finished attic, with water and gas to upper floor. Apply to
H. CLARK, No. 81 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEAT AND substantial, well-built, brown-stone front house, south side 15th-st., 140 feet west of 6th-av. It has all the conveniences requisite for a genteel residence. Terms easy and reasonable. Apply to JOHN MURTHA, No. 625 6th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 23 BREVOORT-PLACE, (10th-st.,) between Broadway and University-place, 4-story, 24½x65 feet; in good order; all improvements. Apply to JOHN R. WILLIS,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—EVERY ONE A HOME.—A number of fine lots, well located in Harlem and ready for immediate improvement. Will sell on easy terms, or would help parties to build. Call, or address A. WARNER PLATT, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No 227 Washington-st., New York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A RESIDENCE IN the country, within one hour of the New-York City Hall, and of convenient access; of from one to five acres, and a value from $7,000 to $12,000; on the Hudson preferred. Address, with owner's name and full particulars, G. L. M., Box No. 103 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FOUR OR SIX lots, situated between 4th and 6th avs. and 23d and 40th sts., north side preferred. Parties having such property for sale will please address H., Box No. 1,167 New-York Post-office, giving full particulars as to location and price per lot.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET FROM FIRST OF MAY—THE FIRST-class furnished house No. 36 East 12th-st., near Broadway. Apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING, ESQ.,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*
Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot, Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.
SIR:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.
One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York:
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost *instanter*.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich, Jan. 14, 1861.

MR. SPALDING:
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mutual care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain; and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common, and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches, Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health, and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache, the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected, as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜
is on the outside wrapper; *all others are swindling counterfeits.*

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857 and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167 inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, dépôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST BROADWAY, VARICK, FRANKLIN, and BEACH STS., belonging to estate of Thos. Riley, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, WITHOUT FURTHER RESERVE:

On WEST BROADWAY—Southwest corner Franklin-st., the house (known as "The Fifth Ward Museum Hotel") and lot.

On WEST BROADWAY—Southwest corner Beach-st., the four-story brick building and lot.

On VARICK-ST.—Southeast corner Beach-st., the three-story brick house and lot, (with stable.)

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

Also, 110 shares Capital Stock Columbia Fire Insurance Company. By order. F. R. TILLOU, BENJ. D. BRUSH, Executors Estate of T. Riley, deceased.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER THE direction of B. Leffingwell, Esq., Referee, of valuable IVth Ward property on Cherry and James sts., Chambers-st. and James slip. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Cherry and James sts., and known as Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Cherry-st., and Nos. 96, 98 and 100 James-st. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

MORTGAGE SALE OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, perfumery, bottles, shelves, counters, cases, scales, pill machine, the entire stock and fixtures of the drug store, No. 285 Bleecker-st., between Grove and Barrow, will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1861, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. If desired, it will be sold complete or in lots.

ABRAHAM MOSES, Constable.

SOL. B. NOBLE, Attorney for plaintiff.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds, kitchen furniture, &c. FRANKLIN BROWN, Attorney.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a general assortment of Spring goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January, 1859, to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued is, as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is, as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell, as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed) EDWARD LYNES.
THOMAS MORRELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of EDW'D CORNING, on the 26th ult., the firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO. is dissolved.

The subscriber, surviving partner, will use the name of the firm only in liquidation of its affairs.

The stock of hardware, shelf goods, cutlery, &c., as also the good will of the business, is offered for sale, and the store, No. 76 Duane-st., will be leased on favorable terms, to which the attention of hardware dealers is invited.

JASPER E. CORNING,
Surviving Partner of the late firm of
EDWARD CORNING & CO.

No. 76 DUANE-ST., New-York, Feb. 4, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. W. FISHER & CO., at No. 660 Broadway, was dissolved on the 15th of December last by mutual consent. J. W. FISHER, JACOB S. ABRAMS.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP.—OUR NEPHEW, JOHN F. MESSENGER, is a member of our firm from this date. T. & H. MESSENGER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD.
25 PER CENT. SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered; $100,000 worth of Groceries, Wines, Teas, Flour and Provisions are now being sold at auction prices. These are facts to which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy Teas. Flour, $5, $6 and $6 50. Groceries and Provisions. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., N. Y.
Goods delivered free in the City.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The Board of Managers had hoped that the receipts of the Association would have superseded the necessity of a special appeal for the suffering poor of our City. But having been disappointed in this, they are compelled to submit a brief statement in their behalf.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE persons are now dependent upon this Association for aid. Among these are mechanics, laborers, and an unusual number of sewing women, and widows with young children, who, by failure of work, sickness and misfortune, are exposed at this inclement season, to cold, hunger and nakedness, and without charitable assistance, must severely suffer—perhaps perish. For a time, some of the unemployed were able to fall back on their previous earnings, and when these failed, the Association interposed for their relief. But their numbers have so rapidly multiplied by the increased contractions of labor as Winter advanced, that, without enlarged liberality, the Board can neither sustain the pressure now upon it, nor, without risk of suffering, reduce the number of the recipients. There having, meanwhile, been no public excitement touching the wants of the poor, the actual destitution has been greatly underrated. Funds, consequently, have come in slowly and sparingly. Some have given liberally; others have either diminished their contributions, or, supposing they were not needed, have mistakingly withheld them altogether. Hence it is, that at this period of the Winter, the month of February, when the destitution is always greatest and suffering the most severe, the Association is left without adequate means of relief. What more need be said to touch the hearts of our citizens, so famed for their liberality? The plea is not for distant strangers who have claims on others, nor for the debased and outcast; but for the virtuous poverty-stricken poor at our own doors, who have none to care for them but ourselves. Will not those give who have given before, and those who have not given give the more? Give freely, give unstintedly; for thus shall it be measured to you again. It surely cannot be that the piteous cry of more than EIGHTEEN THOUSAND of our worthy, suffering fellow-creatures around us will be heard in vain.

To guard against misapprehension, it is proper to remark, that the present urgent pressure is not owing to an increase of destitution as compared with preceding years. In view of business derangements, it is less than might have been expected. It is not materially greater than it was the past Winter, and is more than fifty per cent. less than in 1855 and 1857. The present strait, therefore, is solely owing to the decreased contributions, consequent upon a mistaken estimate of the actual number of the needy.

Contributions may be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; R. M. Hartley, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place, or to any of the officers or authorized collectors.

By order of the Board,
JNO. C. GREEN, Vice-Pres't.
ROBT. B. MINTURN, Treasurer,
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were, on the 4th of February, elected Directors of the Irving Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

JOHN THOMSON, HENRY J. HART,
WALTER W. CONKLIN, VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
JOHN ROMER, DAVID B. MOSES,
WILLIAM RADFORD, JOHN SHOTWELL,
ISAAC ODELL, ABRAHAM FRAZER,
HERMAN H. BRUNJES.

And for Inspectors of the next election, John Hustace, Joseph Rogers, Hy. A. Kerr. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN THOMSON was unanimously re-elected President.

DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS of this Company and three Inspectors for the next annual election will take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at the office, No. 65 Wall-st. The poll will be open between the hour of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on that day. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

MONEY WANTED.—$11,000 WANTED ON A first mortgage, on first rate City real estate. Title indisputable. Apply to W. H. McDONALD, Jr., No. 177 William-st., between Spruce and Beekman sts.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1861.

FIFTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 20th day of March next, upon Stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose Stock is registered at New York will receive their Dividends at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the 22d day of February instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENN. COAL CO., CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. has this day been declared, on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., payable at the office in the City of New York, on and after the 16th of February, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. for the first six months of the present fiscal year, is this day declared payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared to its Stockholders an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK R. R. CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND NO. 11.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock, payable 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 12th to the 19th inst., inclusive. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the Capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 12th inst.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P.M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train from 26th-st.; 10 A. M. Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10:25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. dépôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2 30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th st. dépôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations, from White-st. dépôt. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st dépôt; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only,) (from 26th-st. dépôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P.M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.; stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked for Way Stations at 26th-st. Station only.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A.M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars), 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M. (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10 cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M., North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., MANufacturers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, square, wedding, mourning, drug, epistolary, pay, cloth-lined, business illustrated or tinted, hand cut, government, post-office, commercial, extra, super, superfine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above kinds on hand in the following colors, for the inspection of the trade; White wove and laid, light buff, dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, blue, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices sufficiently low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial, cut, from 50 cents upwards; Post-office cut, from 75 cents upwards; Government, cut, from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman, in the prime of manhood, (46,) but still unmarried, of a highly respectable family of this City, and a spotless character and reputation, called genteel-looking, kind and affectionate, prudent, temperate and domestic, liberally educated, intelligent and refined, with some property, is sincerely desirous of forming a mutual attachment, if agreeable, with a young lady or young widow, possessing the same endowments, ultimately with a view to matrimony. This is given in good faith. Truthful particulars, addressed, in sincerity, to A. D. P., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, will be treated alike respectfully and confidentially.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
JAN. 1, 1861.

OFFICE, No. 151 MARKET-ST., NEWARK.
AGENCY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Balance, per Statement, Jan. 1, 1860			$3,400,582 39
Received for Premiums during the year 1860		$763,053 55	
Received for Interest during the year 1860		214,014 19	
Total Receipts for 1860		$977,067 74	
Paid Claims, by death	$267,050 00		
Paid Policies surrendered	41,111 29		
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, etc.	31,620 54		
Paid Commissions to Agents	51,325 38		
Paid Physicians' Fees	5,966 75		
Paid Annuities	1,517 00		
Paid Dividends during the year	166,560 75	$565,091 63	$411,976 11
Net Balance, Jan. 1, 1861			$3,812,558 50

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$62,684 19
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned	2,327,841 68
Premium Notes, on Policies in force only, drawing 6 per cent. interest	1,279,864 17
Real estate	90,893 27
Loans on Scrip	5,931 44
Premiums, Notes and Cash, in course of transmission	45,343 75
Total Assets	$3,812,558 50

The Directors have declared a Dividend of (45) FORTY-FIVE PER CENT., and have ordered THE PAYMENT of the Dividend of 1859.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M.D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished without charge, at the office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two o'clock, P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New York.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL....$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

J ACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE..Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON....late Merchant.
WM. WHITAWRIGHT....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD....Jersey City
JAMES THOMPSON......late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY....of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT....of Hoyt, Spragues & Co.
NELSON RUNYON....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD...of Wells, Butterfield & Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN
EDWARD OOTHOUT....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN...of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,
SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts. Price 25 cents a Box.

Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York *Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide*, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female diseases. Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Trustees of Common Schools, for the XXth Ward, until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials, and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new School Building on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 32, on the north side of West 35th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., in said Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of Ammen Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., near Spring, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be indorsed "Proposals for XXth Ward Schools," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

By order of the Board of Trustees for the XXth Ward.

PETER LODEWICK, }
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Committee.
JAMES G. DIMOND, }

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIA, | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA. (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Mc'h 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WALTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beech-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

VIGO, SATURDAY, Feb. 16;
CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, Feb. 23;
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, March 2.

and every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
do. to London	80	do. to London	33
Steerage return tickets, good for six months			60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their splendid steamships ADRIATIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, and BALTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the mails for the above ports, as follows:

ADRIATIC, On Saturday, April 6.
BALTIC, On Saturday, April 20.
ADRIATIC, On Saturday, May 18.
BALTIC, On Saturday, June 1.

From the Pier foot of Canal-st.

Returning, leave Havre:

ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, April 23.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, May 7.
ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, June 4.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, June 18.

And Southampton the day following.

For freight or passage, apply at the Office of the Company, Room No. 4, No. 88 Wall-st.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

MOUNT VERNON, Capt. LAYFIELD, SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. POST, TUESDAY, Feb. 12.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. BERRY, THURSDAY, Feb. 14.
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $26; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 395 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, M.,

FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No 87 Broad-st., corner of South William. The succeeding steamship, JOHN BELL, will sail on TUESDAY, 26th of March.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY....5th February.
MONDAY....4th March.
SATURDAY....30th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To Nassau	$45
To Havana	50

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, JAS. STONE, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9:30 o'clock, A. M. The AFRICA will sail on the 27th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM-PACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20. Passage: First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage, apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No 57 Broad-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighth day of October, 1860. ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix.

o8-law6mTu* WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1860.

HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,
o30-law6mTu* of Richard Cornelison, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 58 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1860.

ISAAC B. WARD, } Executors.
je26-law6mTu* GEO. B. WARD, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 66 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.

ja15-law6mTu*

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns. FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

BALLS.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Feb. 14, 1861.

Tickets $2, admitting gentleman and ladies, to be had at principal music stores and hotels.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.

The sale of seats for the second night of BALLO IN MASCHERA commences this morning at 9 o'clock.

The Academy to-morrow evening will be illuminated as on the occasion of the Prince of Wales Ball.

VERDI'S LATEST WORK,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
(the Masquerade Ball,)
will be presented for the
SECOND TIME IN AMERICA,
TO-MORROW EVENING, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 8 precisely,
with the following distribution:

Mme. PAULINE COLSON....as....AMELIA
Miss ISABELLA HINKLEY....as......OSCAR, the Page
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS....as ULRICA, the Astrologer
BRIGNOLI....as....Ricardo
FERRI....as....Renarto
COLETTI, } DUBREUL, } ....as......The Conspirators
Director and Conductor....Sig. MUZIO

Signor MUZIO desires to direct the attention of the public to the fact that this, the latest, and it is believed the best of the works of the first composer of the day, is placed before an American audience at the earliest possible moment, its performance in New-York being anterior to its production in London. Every effort has been made by the management to place this work properly before the public.

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,

unlike most of Verdi's works, has had a grand success from the time of its first performance in Rome, 1859, up to the present moment. In the Holy City it saved the manager from ruin; and at Florence, Lisbon, and lastly, Paris, where it was brought out last month, it has been received in the most enthusiastic manner.

The plot of UN BALLO IN MASCHERA is highly dramatic, and its catastrophe is not unlike that in the opera of "Gustavus." In the ball scene the stage will be thrown open to its furthest extent, and filled with characters in the costumes of the period, and, as is the custom in Europe, many of the habitues of the Opera will appear *en domino* in the brilliant set of Quadrilles, Mazurkas, &c., with which the scene opens. To give full effect to the performance of the opera, not only the extra orchestral force is required, but an enlarged chorus and two bands, which perform behind the scenes.

In the third act

A GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
under the direction of Signor RONZANI.

Dance and Galop....executed by the....Corps de Ballet.
Grand Figurative Quadrille..by the....Corps de Ballet.
Mazourka by Signora ELENA and Signor TOPHOFFO.

The free list (with the exception of the Press) on the nights when UN BALLO IN MASCHERA is presented, will be suspended altogether.

No Opera in New-York on Friday.

On SATURDAY, Grand Gala Matinée at 1 o'clock.

Correct opera books at Sibell's, Wall-st.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
NEW SEASON OF SIX NIGHTS.
The new season will commence on
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, FEB. 12,
With the debut of the new prima donna,
SIGNORINA ELENA.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Signorina ELENA in the celebrated role of Lucrezia Borgia.

Miss PHILIPPS....as....Maffeo Orsini
STEFFANI....as....Gennaro
SUSINI....as....Duc Alfonso
Director and Conductor....Signor MUZIO

During the new season of six nights six grand operas will be produced, and, with the exception of

IL TROVATORE,

Which will be given at the general demand, no opera of the first season will be repeated.

The price of admission will remain unchanged.

Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music and Sibell's, Wall-st.

Next Opera night in Brooklyn, Friday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY—GALA MATINEE.

The only Grand Gala Matinée which possibly can be given this season will take place on SATURDAY next, Feb. 16, on an extraordinary scale. See future advertisement.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
J. M. NIXON....Lessee and Manager.
First Night of
ENGLISH OPERA.
First appearance in seven years of
MME. ANNA BISHOP.

Inauguration of the most brilliant troupe of English vocalists that have appeared in this City for many years.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12,
Will be performed the charming Opera, in three acts, of
LINDA OF CHAMOUNI.

Full Orchestra....30 instruments
Full Chorus....30 voices
Carl Anschutz....Conductor
Linda....Mme. Anna Bishop
Carlo....Brookhouse Bowler
Pierotte....Miss Annie Kemp
Antonio....Aynsley Cook
Paolo....Weinlich
Ruggiero....Gonzalez
Franchetta....Miss Kate Fisher
Rosa....Mrs. Le Brun
Madeline....Mme. Ficher

On WEDNESDAY EVENING
Mr. EDWIN FORREST
In his brilliant character of
ROLLA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MR. WALLACK,

In accordance with the expressed wishes of vast numbers of his patrons to present occasionally some of the great and favorite

OLD COMEDIES,
so celebrated in this theatre, before its
FINAL CLOSE,
has arranged that
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY,
Will be repeated

In consequence of the splendid reception on its first representation,

The brilliant Comedy, in 5 acts, of
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,)
The entertainments will commence with
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
To conclude with the Comedy of
THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.
NOTICE.
ON THURSDAY! ON THURSDAY!!
Will be produced

A new Comic Drama, in five acts, written expressly for this Theatre, replete with Novel Effects, Startling Situations, and Splendid New Scenery,

To be entitled,
CENTRAL PARK;
OR THE
HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS,
In which all the members of the company will appear.
Doors open at 7; commences at 7½ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....A. W. JACKSON.
In consequence of the
IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM
Inspired by
MR. EDWIN BOOTH'S
Performance of last night, he will appear
TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) Feb. 12,
and
EVERY NIGHT
Until further notice, in his great rôle of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's
MERCHANT OF VENICE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1861.
The performance will commence with the comedy of
TRYING IT ON.
To be succeeded by
HARLEQUIN JACK, THE GIANT KILLER.
Concluding with the Scottish melo-drama of
WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—MARDI-GRAS, 12 Fevrier, 1861. Dernierè representation

LES CANOTIERS DE LA SEINE.

Piece aquatique à grand spectacle, mèlee de chants and de danse, de MM. THIERY and DEPEATY.

RETURN OF
PAGE'S "VENUS,"
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
NO. 548 BROADWAY.
This picture has been visited by more than
30,000!!!
Persons in New-York alone.
Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

SACRED AND CLASSICAL CONCERT—AT the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1861. The following well-known artists will assist on the occasion: Mrs. J. M. Mozart, Mrs. J. H. Barclay, Mr. D. Miranda and Dr. Charles A. Guilmette, with a select Chorus. Organists, Mr. H. W. A. Beale and Mr. W. H. Currie. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Morgan. To commence at 8 o'clock. Cards of admission 50 cents. To be had at Hall & Son's, Webb & Allen's, or of the Trustee of the Church, at the door, on the evening.

ANNIVERSARY.—FOUTH WARD MISSION, New-York.—Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1861. Wilson G Hunt, Esq., in the chair. Addresses by Rev. Drs. Hoge, Lathrop, and Hague. Music by Dodworth's Band. The performers have been selected specially for this occasion, and will commence to perform at 7 o'clock. Singing by about 300 children. Doors open at 6½; exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY SHOULD NOT fail to visit the Phrenological Cabinet and Museum of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. Here may be seen (admission free) busts and casts from the heads of many of the most distinguished and notorious men of the age—statesmen, orators, philosophers, murderers, thieves, etc., etc. Complete phrenological delineations of character with full descriptions given when desired.

REV. DR. CAHILL WILL DELIVER HIS great lecture on *Eclipse*, THIS EVENING, at Irving Hall, corner of 15th-st. and Irving-place. Doors open at 6 o'clock; lecture to commence at 8. Admission 50 cts.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS RECEIVING THEIR PASTOR'S LAST BLESSING—Painted by Carl Hübner, on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No 629 Broadway.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver his new and brilliant Lecture on the
STREETS OF LONDON,
At COOPER INSTITUTE, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the Library, or at the door.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS INSERT teeth, with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber, $8; gold, $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled; gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement and silver, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York and No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE,
Of GRIZZLY BEARS and OTHER WILD ANIMALS,
From California, Utah and the Rocky Mountains.
THE GREAT MAMMOTH BEAR, SAMSON,
the largest ever seen, weighing near 2,000 pounds.
These bears will be exhibited and performed by
HERR DRIESBACH,
the renowned lion tamer, his first appearance in 7 years.
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
The only animal of the kind ever seen alive in New-York,
the FABULOUS NEPTUNE, KING OF THE OCEAN.
THE TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN.
THE ALBINO FAMILY, from Madagascar.
WHAT IS IT? Or, MAN MONKEY.
THIRTY LIVING MONSTER SNAKES.
THE LIVING HAPPY FAMILY.
THE LIVING LEARNED SEAL.
150 DOLLAR SPECKLED BROOK TROUT.
GRAND AQUARIA, WAX FIXURES,
And $50,000 Curiosities from all parts of the world.
THE DRAMA, LADY OF ST. TROPEZ,
has been received with such marked favor that it will be continued every afternoon and evening this week.
Miss DORA DAWRON, the Vocalist, will sing
THE FLAG OF OUR UNION
at each performance.
Admission, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.
Parquette, 15 cents extra; children under 10, 10 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
EIGHTY-SECOND NIGHT!
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN THOUSAND
PEOPLE HAVE SEEN THE
GREAT LOCAL THREE-ACT BURLETTA,
THE
SEVEN SISTERS

Miss Keene has the pleasure to announce, that with the view of rendering this

HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL, LAUGHABLE

Extravaganza still more acceptable to her patrons, she will, on

MONDAY EVENING,
AND
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
combine with it an original sketch by
GEO. H. MILES, ESQ., OF MARYLAND,
Author of FORREST'S Prize Drama, MOHAMMED, MARY'S BIRTHDAY, &c., &c., embodying and exhibiting
IN
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
A
SERIES OF UNION PICTURES.
embracing
BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION.
FIRST TABLEAU,
COLUMBIA AT WASHINGTON'S TOMB.
SECOND TABLEAU,
THE THIRTY-FOUR STATES.
THIRD TABLEAU,
THE EBONY WEDGE.
FOURTH TABLEAU,
THE STUMP OF THE LIBERTY TREE.
FIFTH TABLEAU,
THE SLAVE MARKET.
SIXTH TABLEAU,
CALHOUN'S DREAM
and
WASHINGTON'S ARMY AT VALLEY FORGE.
SEVENTH TABLEAU,
LIBERTY AND DIOGENES.
EIGHTH TABLEAU,
THE
APOTHEOSIS OF WASHINGTON.
The piece will conclude as usual with the
LAST GREAT SCENE,
the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.

Seats may be secured TEN DAYS in advance, without extra charge.

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.

The performance terminates at TEN O'CLOCK.

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H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d av.

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Mr. DOBSON will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient player in twelve lessons. Terms for the course, $5 in advance. Mr. Dobson can be seen every Monday and Thursday afternoons, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, when all of the necessary arrangements can be made. All persons sending their address to Box No. 000 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

G. C. DOBSON,
No. 150 Varick-st.,
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HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

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GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
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C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

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Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
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$36.—EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY.—$36 pays for board, fuel, and washing, with common branches, for 14 weeks. Brick buildings; the largest, best-arranged, and best-sustained Boarding Seminary in the State; a graduate's course for ladies; young men prepared for business or for College; a department for lads and Misses. Spring term commences March 28. For circulars or for rooms, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

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FRENCH LANGUAGE.—A FRENCH GENTLEman, formerly a teacher in this City, and just returned from Paris with the latest practical method, designed to impart the above language in a short time, would accept a few scholars, either at private houses or at his rooms. A book containing hundreds of testimonials is open for investigation. Apply at No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 5, or address Box No. 1,049 Post-office, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN, FROM a respectable family, wishes to find a place in an American family, upon easy conditions, to give lessons in French, German, mathematics, arithmetic, history, geography and piano, for board. Best of City reference can be given. Address D. D. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, A College graduate, would like a few additional pupils. Instruction is given in the classics, and boys are fitted for College, or the branches of an English education will be taught. The best of references can be given. Address T. E., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its fortieth semi-annual session April 4, 1861. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars containing full particulars.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

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TUTOR OR TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN, AN experienced scholar, recently returned from Paris, (France,) where he has long resided, desires a situation, either as tutor in a private family or as teacher in a college. He possesses thoroughly the English, French, Spanish and German languages, and can, if required, impart a thorough English classical education, as well as the rudiments of music on the piano; would not object to going South or to Cuba. Address C. T. M., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

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KINDLING WOOD AT TWENTY CENTS, when ten or more boxes are ordered, and at 22 cents for any less number. Oak and pine at $2 50 per load, which, if desired, will be sawed at small cost at yard foot of East 23d-st. Address C. COLLINS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

the Union candidates for the Convention. Returns from West Tennessee indicate the election of Union candidates.

Nashville, Sunday, Feb. 10.

As far as heard from, all the Union candidates are elected by overwhelming majorities. The Convention is defeated by a large majority. The vote of Nashville was: For the Union candidate, 2,990; Secession, 555; for a Convention, 1,290; for no Convention, 1,507.

Nashville, Monday, Feb. 11.

Tennessee has gone for the Union by fifty thousand. There will be no Convention. One county, Chatham, is a unit for the Union.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 11.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented four petitions, numerously signed by citizens of Philadelphia, asking Congress to stand firm by the Union and Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, (Am.,) presented a large number of petitions from citizens of Massachusetts, Indiana and Missouri, asking for some settlement of the difficulties in the country.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented petitions asking Congress to submit the question of amendments to the Constitution to the people, and also fifty petitions asking for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, asking the President to communicate to the Senate the correspondence between the Government of Great Britain and the United States, in relation to the extradition of one Anderson, a man of color, charged with the crime of murder, in Missouri. Laid over.

Mr. Latham, of California, (Dem.,) presented a petition signed by several thousand inhabitants of Western Utah or Nevada, asking for a Territorial Government. Referred to the Committee on Territories. The Deficiency bill was taken up and another Conference Committee appointed.

The consideration of the President's message was postponed till Thursday, and the Naval Appropriation bill taken up.

Several amendments were added.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to strike out several appropriations for the Pensacola Navy-yard. Carried.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment, to repeal so much of the act of last year as prevented the purchase of patented articles.

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, (Dem.,) proposed to amend so as to except firearms, which was agreed to, and the amendment adopted.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment, to build seven steam sloops-of-war.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, (Dem.,) thought there was something a little strange about this. It looked like building such a class of vessels as could go into the ports of States which had seceded, and he feared there was something more than appeared on the face of the amendment. He was opposed to anything that looked like coercion.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) disclaimed all such intentions, but advocated the amendment as necessary for the proper increase of the Navy.

After further discussion, the amendment was agreed to. Yeas 30, nays 18.

A bill was reported to the Senate, and on the question concurring in the amendment to build seven steam sloops-of-war, Mr. Mason spoke against the amendment. He said that he could not shut his eyes to the fact that seven States had seceded, and six of them had joined together and formed a Government and a Nationality, and by no vote of his should there be any additions to the military force of the Government, which was to be used to coerce States.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) said that the proposition did not come from the Republican side of the House, and he saw no reason they should be thus scolded. It was a proposition that had been here for years from a Democratic President, but now that it happened to be brought forward, the appeal is made, why support this measure now? Why, is it not necessary now? Why, according to the Senator, (Mason,) because six States have have attempted to secede, and have seized the property of the Government, does this render it less necessary? It is almost impossible to refrain from asking, who does the Senator represent here? Is he a Senator of the United States here on this floor, and does he stand up here and say, after all these things have taken place, that they render it unnecessary now to increase the naval force of the country? I recognize the fact, as was said by the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Davis,) that, so long as I am here, I am bound to perform my duty as a Senator of the United States, without any reference to what may be done outside of this Chamber. So long as I stay here, and receive the money of the Government, I will look out to the best of my ability for the interests of the Government; and if I can no longer do that, I will leave my place here and return to my State, and say I am at its service. Now, Sir, how do we stand as Senators—we who remain, whose States have not seceded? We look on these facts, remarkable as they are, as taking place outside of this Chamber, and we are not bound to deal with them as negotiations. We are to look on them as against the interest, the welfare of the Government and the Constitution of the United States, under which we live. That is the point of view from which we must look at them. But men seem to say to themselves and the country, "I, standing here as a member of this Government, must look out and keep my eyes open, not that this Government has the advantage of my counsels, but that those outside who are waging war against it, are to have the benefit of my counsels and my aid." Why, Sir, taken in consideration, and in connection with this question, this bill of my friend from Vermont (Mr. Collamer) is simply a bill to provide that, if the revenue of the Government cannot be collected in a particular place, or a particular point, then these places shall cease to be recognized as places where the revenue shall be legally collected. Yet this is commented on as a design of coercion. Do we not owe it to the foreign Governments themselves, that we should either enforce our own laws in these ports, or else declare them not to be legal ports of entry for the United States.

Mr. Mason—Clearly so, if they will avow in the bill the reason for it, that the State of South Carolina is no longer a member of the Confederacy and is beyond the jurisdiction of the Government, let them avow it.

Mr. Fessenden—What difference does it make in point of law, should those who draw the bill give the motive? It is not necessary we should avow the fact. We simply declare that there may be cases in which it may be difficult for the United States to collect revenue in particular places, by the ordinary course of proceedings, and we give the President the power to say that we shall no longer attempt to collect the revenue, for it shall cease to be a port where vessels may legally enter under the authority of the United States when we declare that it is no longer a port of the United States, a port of entry, and give notice of the fact; then comes a time when, if foreign vessels undertake to consider it a port of the United States, they will become amenable to the laws, and must take the consequences. It was in reference to this fact, that these people are now availing themselves of this being a port of the United States, and collect the revenue and put it into their pockets, when in fact they are nobody in the eyes of the law, and in the eyes of the world. We are going on now, also, furnishing them all the postal facilities, we paying the expense, and they receiving the money. Now the Senator says this won't do. Either declare war, or else declare that they are no longer a part of the United States. I don't propose to do either. I propose to do simply that which is necessary for our own protection and advantage. I am acting yet as a Senator of the United States, and I will legislate for the United States, and not for South Carolina, or any other seceding State. And as long as I stay here, I take it that is my duty. Nor am I going to be diverted from this by talk about force and coercion. The time may come when it will be necessary for us to speak plain. I am willing to speak plain now, and I say, speaking for myself, that if the time ever does come when it will be necessary to use force to execute the laws of the United States, under the Constitution, I am perfectly ready to do it. But I trust I shall have no such necessity. The measure of my friend from Vermont is a measure of peace, and the measure of constructing these additional vessels is a measure of peace. I do not suppose anybody ever dreamed of making this appropriation for the purpose of making war upon these States. It may be war will come. It may be these difficulties will grow vastly greater than they are now, and when that time comes, I trust we shall be ready to meet our responsibilities like men. But the question is now, what is necessary for us to do for the interest of this country in reference to its naval force? Although the Senator will not vote for it, because it may be that it will give additional force to the Government which he represents here. I say to him that is no objection to my mind. I am perfectly willing it should have that additional force, when I am so well defended by the recommendation of a Democratic President, year after year, and supported by a Democratic Senator.

Mr. Mason.—The Senator has been a little discursive, but he has enlightened us, or, at least, he has me, upon this question, that the present necessity for an increased naval force has some reference to the condition of things in the seceded States. He says, is there propriety in letting our naval force decay. In view of the facts that the forts, arsenals and public property has been seized in these States? Now, Sir, it is not necessary to spell this whole word, "apple pie," to know the pie when it is put before us. Therefore, the increase of the naval armament is because of the condition of the seceded States. I take it for his admission.

Mr. Fessenden.—I said that was no argument for diminishing the force.

Mr. Mason—Well, Sir, let that pass. The Senator undertakes to ask me who I represent here? I did not ask the Senator that question. I have that respect for him to which he is entitled by his position, his mind and his intellect. He is authorized to say for himself what he represents. I will tell whom I represent. I represent the sovereign State of Virginia, to whom I alone am amenable for what I may do, or what I may say. I heard the Senator from Mississippi, to whom he refers, with equal approbation to himself. I will do nothing that will stand in the way of the full and complete administration of this Government as long as I remain one of the participants in its administration; but I have reason to believe that the Government is initiating a policy that will lead to civil war, and that will lead to unnecessary war, and will minister to the passions of bad men. I will not vote to increase the naval armament for that purpose; and if I have reason to believe that the purpose is to strengthen the arm of the Government with a view to prospective war, I am doing my duty as a Senator of the United States in doing what I can to prevent it. The honorable Senator has not favored us with his view of the reasonable propriety of incurring this expenditure in the present condition of the Treasury, but has contented himself with the recommendation of a Democratic President. When Senators who are soon to become the dominant power will not say whether they are going to war or not, but shadow it out darkly, I will not vote a dollar until there is a settled policy, an established and understood policy for the new state of things. I want to know what is to be the policy of this Government; whether they are going to make war on the seceding States, or whether they will let them peacefully withdraw upon terms to be settled by negotiation, or whether we are to remain here until the 4th of March, with these purposes only darkly shadowed forth, as was done by the Senator from New-York (Mr. Seward), the other day, and as has been done by the Senator from Maine, to-day, that there may be a state of things when it is necessary to coerce a State. We have that policy shadowed out, but not avowed. It is time to establish a policy. Let us know what is to be done. I desire, as a Senator of the United States, to know what is to be done. I desire, as a Senator of the United States, to know how to shape my vote in relation to their measures of public policy, and until we know whether civil war is to be waged or not, because of secession, I will never vote a dollar to increase the navy.

Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.,)—This measure of increasing the Navy has been introduced every year since I have been a member of the Senate, and I think I have uniformly voted against it, for I did not think it was necessary. But treason is abroad in this land, and I believe there is an occasion and a necessity of the increase of the armament and the power of the country. But for the condition of things in the country now, I would vote against it, but I vote for it as a measure to put the country in a condition to defend itself against its enemies, whether they are domestic or foreign enemies. This Government and this country cannot be peaceably destroyed, or overthrown, or divided. The sovereigns themselves will come here before that is done, even if their representatives could prove recreant in their defence of it. It is well that the whole country should know that the people of this country will not consent, they will never consent to the peaceable destruction of the Government. They would be recreant to the highest duties of men, to their country, to their race, to themselves, and to the high trust of the ancestry who acquired it, if they could entertain a thought of the destruction of this country. I don't believe it can be destroyed. I would use forbearance and patience; I would extend every degree of kindness, and make every effort at conciliation to these people. But to their right to divide this Government, to take a State out of the Union, or least of all, that they should peaceably have a right to break up this Government, I would never admit. I don't know what these gentlemen consider peace. They have armed themselves, and have even taken arms belonging to this Government. Cabinet officers and members of the Senate have been interested in this treason, and a foul, infamous plot has existed. I have no doubt, to destroy this Government. Providence, rather than the skill and attention of the people, has arrested it, and some of the men have been driven out of the Cabinet in disgrace: and an indictment found against some of them for embezzlement or petty larceny, or grand larceny, or for any other infamous attempt which men can commit. There were members of Congress found in the war of 1812 who voted against the supplies for Government, and it is not surprising that such should be found in Congress at any time. The greatest latitude of opinion exists in this country, and so it should. Men cannot talk treason—they must act it—and he who acts it, in my judgment, should take the fate of a traitor, and should not seek to escape by pretending that he can commit it peacefully against the country. I cannot conceive the case of a man of honor who could steal into a house, partly his own, and clandestinely and privately rob it of its means of strength and defence, and then assail it and claim a right to do so peacefully, and say that he should not be punished or disturbed by force. I tell these gentlemen that, in my judgment, this treason must come to an end—peacefully, I hope, but never, in my judgment, peacefully if by an ignominious submission of the honor of the people of this country to traitors. Never. I desire peace, but I would provide, amply provide, for the means of defence of the country, by war, if necessary.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said he had hitherto refrained from discussion, but after the language he had heard to-day he could keep still no longer, but he intended to express his sentiments at length.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 11.

Mr. Briggs, of New-York, (Am.,) presented a memorial from the citizens of Seneca Falls, New-York, in favor of the Border State resolutions.

Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) offered the following:

Whereas, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida have seceded from the Confederacy of the United States, and established a Southern Confederacy; and whereas, it is desirable that the most amicable relations should exist between them, and war avoided as the greatest calamity that can result; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, That the President be required to acknowledge the independence of the said Southern Confederacy as soon as official information of its establishment shall be received; and that he receive such Commissioners as may be appointed by that Government for an amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute.

Mr. Craige asked that the resolution be put on its passage now, as all men desired that peace be preserved.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Patents. [Laughter.]

On motion of Mr. Craige, it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, reciting that by the seizure of the Mint money and Custom-house by the revolutionary authorities of Louisiana, the United States are put at defiance, and calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, for all the facts in the case, and what steps, if any, have been taken or contemplated to recover possession of the said property.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary, to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution of the United States, as to expressly forbid the withdrawal of any State from the Union, without the concurrent vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, the approval of the President, and the consent of all the States; and that the Committee report by joint resolution or otherwise.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) objected to the resolution.

Mr. Burch, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill to establish a Territorial Government for Nevada, or extending the Southern boundary of California over it.

Mr. Sickles, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered a resolution earnestly recommending to the people of the United States the celebration of the 22d of February as a national holiday, in commemoration of the birth of a man of exalted character and incomparable public services and patriotism, Gen. Washington, the first President of the United States.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, (Dem.,) suggested an amendment after the word Washington, namely: an "illustrious Virginian and slaveholder."

Mr. Sickles—And patriot. I object to any modification.

Mr. Whiteley, of Delaware, (Dem.,) inquired whether it would not be well to get somebody to sing the "Star Spangled Banner." [Laughter.]

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Palmer, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced two resolutions. The first was as follows: That neither the Federal Government, nor the people or Government of non-slaveholding States, have a purpose or Constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with Slavery in any State of the Union.

The Yeas and Nays were ordered on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) objected to it, asking whether Mr. Lincoln has not said the Union cannot exist one-half Slave and the other half Free; and if this did not indicate a settled purpose to interfere with Slavery in the States?

He was called to order amid much confusion.

Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, (Dem.,) wished to know whether the resolution could be divided so as to vote first on the purpose of the North and next on the question of constitutional right.

The Speaker said this could not be done, as the voting had already commenced and several gentlemen had responded to their names.

Mr. Hindman, amid great confusion, rose to a question of order, insisting on the right to call for a division, as suggested by Mr. Boteler. He believed the assertion in the resolution that the people of the non-slaveholding States have no purpose to interfere with Slavery is untrue.

Earnest voices on the Republican side, "Call the roll."

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) could not vote to say it was not the purpose of the North to interfere with Slavery in the States. He could not vote for the assertion; he believed it false.

Cries of "Order."

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, (Dem.,) asked to be excused from voting.

Mr. Brabson, of Tennessee, (Am.,) could not vote as to the intention of the North, but could as to the power not to interfere with Slavery.

Mr. Hindman asked Mr. Brabson a question which was inaudible at the Reporter's Gallery owing to the excitement and confusion.

The colloquy was spirited.

Mr. Brabson replied that he never submitted to anything wrong.

The Clerk proceeded with the roll-call.

When the name of Mr. Hindman was reached, he said he could not vote for the resolution, because it contained a falsehood.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, (Am.,) believing that the North had no such purpose to interfere with Slavery in the States, voted aye.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, (Am.,) said Northern gentlemen ought not to expect those on the other side to vote as to their purposes.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, (Dem.,) understanding the resolution to include all people of the North, voted aye.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, (Dem.,) voted in the negative, believing the people have a right either to establish or prohibit Slavery within their own State limits.

Mr. Quarles, of Tennessee, (Am.,) denied the right of the people of the North to interfere with Slavery in the Southern States, and hoped the declaration in the resolution was true.

Mr. Ruffin, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) regarding the resolution as a political trick, refused to vote.

Mr. Stout, of Oregon, (Dem.,) believing he would thus express the unanimous sentiment of the people of Oregon, voted aye.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,) approved that part of the resolution which denies the right to interfere with Slavery in the States. As to the purpose of the Western people thus to interfere, he believed the hitherto controlling portion of the dominant party of the North had the purpose thus to interfere, but that the majority of the people of the North have no such purpose now. If they ever had, they are cured. He voted aye.

Mr. Woodson, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said that there was an assertion of fact of which he was informed, and voted no.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, (Rep.,) understanding the resolution declared there should be no interference with Slavery in the States where it exists, voted aye.

Mr. Leake, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said the resolution was designed to be one-half true and the other half false.

The vote was announced—yeas, 106, nays 4—no quorum.

Several gentlemen on the Republican side asked to have their names recorded, they being within the bar when they were called.

Messrs. Leake and Burnett objected, saying this could not be done, as the result of the vote had been announced.

The Speaker overruled the point.

Mr. McClernand suggested that the roll be again called.

Mr. Palmer said, as different constructions had been placed on the resolution, he wished to put it in a plainer form, by making the last part read "Any Slaveholding State in the Union."

Mr. Garnett suggested that Southern gentlemen should not be called upon to affirm the purpose of the people of the North.

Mr. Palmer—I am content to let the resolution stand as it is.

The resolution was passed—116 against 4.

Mr. Howard of Michigan, (Dem.,) moved, and the House reconsidered, the vote by which it was passed.

Mr. Burnett demanded a division of the resolution.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said this would be done, as Southern gentlemen could not be expected to decide on the purpose of the North.

Mr. Speaker said the resolution was not divisible into two propositions.

Mr. Sherman trusted the resolution would be so modified that every member could vote for it. He offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That neither Congress nor the people or Government of the Non-Slaveholding States have a constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with Slavery in any Slaveholding State of the Union.

This was passed under the operation of the previous question—Yeas, 161; no Nays.

Yeas—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Aldrich, Allen, Anderson of Missouri, Anderson of Kentucky, Avery, Babbitt, Barr, Barrett, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Bocock, Boteler, Brabson, Brayton, Briggs, Bristow, Brown, Buffinton, Burch, Burlingame, Burnett, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Horace F. Clark, Clark of Missouri, Cochrane, John Cochrane, Colfax, Conkling, Corwin, Covode, Cox, Craige of Missouri, Curtis, Dawes, Delano, Dimmick, Duell, Dunn, Edmundson, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, English, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Ferry, Florence, Foster, Fouke, French, Garnett, Gilmore, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Guthrie, Hall, Hamilton, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Haskin, Hatton, Helmick, Hoard, Holman, Howard of Ohio, Howard of Michigan, Hughes, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Jenkins, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kenyon, Killinger, Larrabee, Leake, Lee, Lovejoy, Maclay, Mallory, Marston, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McClernard, McKean, McKenty, McKnight, McPherson, Millson, Millnard, Montgomery, Moore of Kentucky, Moorehead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Nelson, Niblack, Nixon, Noell, Palmer, Perry, Petit, Payton, Phelps, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Pryor, Quarles, J. H. Reynolds, Rice, Riggs, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Scranton, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sickles, Smith of North Carolina, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevenson, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Stout, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Thomas, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vallandigham, Vance, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Webster, Wells, Whiteley, Wilson, Windom, Winslow, Woodson—161.

Nays—None.

The other resolution of Mr. Palmer was considered to be superseded by the above. It was to the effect that persons in the North who do not subscribe to what was stated in the first resolution were too insignificant in number to excite alarm, &c.

Mr. Haskin, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported resolutions providing for the printing of extra numbers of the report on the tobacco trade, the report relative to the franking privilege, and the report on the coast survey.

Mr. McKean, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Whereas, The Gulf States have assumed to secede from the Union, and it is deemed important to prevent the Border Slave States from following their example; and whereas, it is believed by those who are inflexibly opposed to any measures of compromise, that concession involves a sacrifice of principle or the extension of Slavery, would nevertheless cheerfully concur in any lawful measure for the emancipation of the slaves; therefore,

Resolved, That the select Committee of Five be instructed to inquire whether, by the consent of the people of the Slave States or by compensating the slaveholders it be practicable for the General Government to procure the emancipation of the slaves in some or all of the Border States, and, if so, to report a bill for that purpose.

Laid over for debate.

Mr. Sickles offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether there have been any obstruction to the Revenue laws in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana; also, what measures have been taken to secure the revenue cutters from seizure, and to recover those which have been seized, together with other property.

Mr Burnett proposed an amendment, which was accepted, calling on the President to furnish the reasons which have induced him to bring a large number of troops to Washington, and why kept here, and whether he has information showing a conspiracy to seize the Capital, and prevent the inauguration of the President elect.

The resolution was passed.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, (Rep.,) and under suspension of the rules, the Pacific Railroad bill, as returned from the Senate with amendments, was made the special order for to-morrow and Wednesday.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) indicated an amendment proposing the repeal of that part giving certain donations and franchises to the Texas Railroad branch, in case Texas passed a secession ordinance, and adhered to it for six months.

The House acted on the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency and Diplomatic Appropriation bills, which again go back to the Senate.

Mr. Stout, of Oregon, (Dem.,) under a suspension of the rules, introduced a resolution, making the bill for the payment of the Oregon and Washington war debt the special order for Thursday week.

The resolution was passed. Adjourned.

LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

New-Orleans, Monday, Feb. 11.

The Convention has adopted a State flag. It consists of a red field, with a single pale yellow star, and thirteen stripes—blue, white and red.

The ordinance making it a penal offence for pilots at Balize to bring over the bar any United States war vessels, has passed.

The ordinance to accept the criminal law of the United States District Court was adopted.

The Postal Commissioners' report was adopted.

The report of the Inventory Committee on Federal property was received and read.

THE TEXAS CONVENTION.

New-Orleans, Monday Feb. 11.

The Texas Convention has passed an ordinance favoring the formation of a Southern Confederacy, and elected seven delegates to the Southern Congress.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Richmond, Monday, Feb. 11.

The Governor transmitted to the Legislature, to-day, a communication from Judge Robertson, Commissioner to the seceding States, dated Montgomery, 3d. He says the Governor of Georgia accepts the mediation of Virginia, and gives assurance authentic that Georgia will abstain, during the period contemplated, from all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between that State and the General Government. The Commissioner believed that the Governor of Alabama will give a favorable answer, and that South Carolina will conform her course to the action or recommendation of the Southern Confederation. Ordered to be printed.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Raleigh, N. C., Monday, Feb. 11.

The Legislature is busily engaged in dispatching business, and will probably adjourn next week. Several Railroad bills have been passed, making a State appropriation therefor. The revenue bill, now under consideration, lowers the tax on many articles.

THE MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY.

Boston, Monday, Feb. 11.

The *Transcript*, of this City, authoritatively denies the report that Col. Ritchie, aid to Gov. Andrew, visited Washington to tender military aid to the President from Massachusetts.

MASSACHUSETTS AND THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Boston, Monday, Feb. 11.

The statement made on Saturday by the *Traveller*, that the Boston Banks would withhold loans to the Government until the secession troubles were settled, is untrue.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

RUMOR OF A FLEET FOR THE POTOMAC.

Recruiting for the army, notwithstanding the large number out of employment, has almost come to a stand-still in this City. The weekly report of all the rendezvous, handed in yesterday, records a very marked falling off in the number of accepted recruits. The proportion of physically disqualified applicants seems to be on the increase, as one rendezvous has been obliged to reject over fifty, while retaining only eleven.

As some discussion is going on about the armament of Fort Monroe, Va., it may not be out of place to give a correct statement of it. A few pieces of loose ordnance have been sent down lately, but the mounted battery remains almost in its usual state. The number of guns mounted is no less than two hundred and eighty-five, which throw twelve thousand four hundred and seventeen pounds of iron. There are, besides, ten mortars and five siege howitzers. The new fort, commonly known as the Rip Raps, will, when perfectly completed, have one hundred and eight 8 inch columbiads and fifty-four 42-guns, all casemated, and eight 10-inch columbiads and forty-six 9-inch columbiads, all *embarbette*.

The whole number of officers of the *Army* belonging to Southern States, who have resigned, is 25:—of *Naval* officers there are 58.

It has been already announced by telegraph that Forts Cobb, Washita, and Arbuckle, Texas, are in danger of being attacked by Secessionists. The garrison of these forts are as follows: Fort Cobb, one Company Cavalry; Fort Washita, in the Wichita Country, one Company of Dragoons; Fort Arbuckle, one Company of Dragoons and one of Infantry.

THE BOYCE FAMILY—A HARD CASE.

Mr. Boyce, his wife and two children, whose case was referred to on Friday last, still remain at No. 29 Greenwich-street, both the parents being too ill to be moved, and the wife probably past recovery from inflammation of the lungs. They were ruthlessly driven from a comfortable home on the Santee River, S.C., without any opportunity to arrange their business, or to provide the smallest comforts for their sudden journey. Though a native of New-York State, Mr Boyce has been over twenty years a resident of Georgia and South Carolina, but because he would not agree to "secede with them," he was ordered away without mercy. The family has been called upon by a few humane persons, who have afforded them some temporary relief, but their condition is still very pitiable indeed. A temporary home for the little children, until the health of the parents would allow of their resuming the care of them, would be a great relief.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Monday, Feb. 11.

Mr. Robertson introduced a bill to legalize certain acts of the United States Loan Commissioners.

On motion of Mr. Hillhouse the United States Deposit Fund bill was referred to first in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Fiero moved that the President of the Hudson River Railroad be requested to report the amount received for passengers and freight to and from each station on the road for 1860.

A debate ensued, when Mr. Fiero withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Goss moved that the concurrent resolution reported by the Committee on Internal Affairs, towns and counties for the submission to the people at the next General Election the proposition to amend the Constitution by prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

In Committee of the Whole, the bill to enable the State to indorse the United States Bonds to the amount of the United States Deposit Fund in this State, was passed to a third reading.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill was then taken up.

The amendment postponing a levy of tax until 1862 and 1863, was voted down, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Robertson's bill, amending the Revised Statutes, making every highway, now or hereafter laid out, which shall not be opened and worked within six years after, shall cease to be a road for any purposes.

The Senate concurred in the joint resolution appointing a Committee to meet President Lincoln, when a communication from the Governor was received announcing the declension of Mr. Weed to serve as Commissioner.

Messrs Colvin and Lawrence hoped the Senate would refuse to accept the declension.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Monday, Feb. 11.

The Assembly met at 7½ o'clock.

A large number of petitions were presented for the repeal of the Sunday law.

The half-mill tax bill to pay the Constitutional Canal Debt, and the bill to authorize an advance of $600,000 from the Canal Sinking Fund on the half-mill canal tax, were reported favorably.

Mr. Doty, Private Secretary to Gov. Morgan, presented a communication from the Governor, transmitting a letter from President Lincoln, as follows:

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 4, 1861.

Sir: Your letter of the 30th ult., inviting me on behalf of the Legislature of New-York, to pass through the State on my route to Washington, and tendering me the hospitalities of her authorities and people, has been duly received. With feelings of deep gratitude to you and them for this testimonial of regard and esteem, I beg you to notify them that I accept the invitation so kindly tendered.

Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

P. S.—Please let the ceremonies be only such as to take the least time possible. A. L.

To His Excellency, E. D. Morgan, Governor of New York.

Gov. Morgan, in communicating the letter, stated that Mr. Lincoln would be in Albany next Monday, and he had detailed a portion of his staff to meet him in Buffalo, and escort him to the Capital.

Mr. Ball moved for the appointment of a joint committee of five from the House, and three from the Senate, to make preparations for the reception of the President elect. Carried.

Messrs. Ball, Ferry, Prendergast, Bergen and Provost, were appointed on the part of the House.

Mr. Cozans introduced a bill to repeal the act amendatory of the act to abolish imprisonment for debt, and punish fraudulent debtors.

Mr. Birdsall brought in a bill to prevent the throwing of salt in the streets of New-York City, under a penalty of imprisonment from three to ten days; also, amending the act to provide against unsafe buildings of New-York; also, exempting all persons in the employ of telegraph Companies from military duty.

Mr. Watson introduced a bill to authorize the Contracting Board to place the State Canals under contract for repairs.

Mr. Myers introduced a bill relating to the Auditor of the Canal Department, which makes the Auditors' term of office three years, and raises his salary to $3,000, dating back from last October.

Mr. Varian brought in a bill for the better regulation of the Firemen of New-York, which was sent to a Special Committee.

Mr. Webster introduced a bill to prevent the adulteration of lard, and punish offenders.

Mr. Benedict introduced concurrent resolutions, that New York, following the example of the patriotic State of Kentucky, hereby requests the Congress of the United States to call a Convention of the States, for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, pursuant to article 5th, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification. Laid over.

The concurrent resolution appointing Francis Granger Commissioner to Washington, in place of Thurlow Weed, (declined,) was called up, and adopted. A motion by Mr. Wager to substitute Joseph Mullen, being lost. Adjourned.

Mr. Ferry's bill to facilitate the transaction of the business of the Court of Appeals provides that the Court shall sit from the first Thursday of September till the last Friday in June, with no adjournment over ten days. Five Judges may make a quorum; causes to be decided within thirty days after argument unless a reargument be ordered.

Marine Disasters.

Boston, Monday, Feb. 11.

The ship *Charger*, from Calcutta for Boston, is ashore on Pollock Rip, off Chatham. Assistance has gone to her.

The schooner *Dorkas*, Ireland, from Mobile, for Providence, is ashore on No Man's Land, Nantucket, and will be a total loss. Her cargo will be saved.

The ship *Manhattan*, hence 6th for Savannah, is returning leaky.

The ship *Charger* remains ashore, has a rank list to starboard and rolls heavy. A steamer has gone to her assistance.

Philadelphia, Monday, Feb. 11.

The ship *John Trucks*, from Liverpool, cut through the ice, when coming up the river last night, opposite to Arch-street. The steward, whose name was Wilcox, was drowned, and the cabin lies fifty feet under water.

Norfolk, Monday, Feb. 11.

The schooner *Empire*, from Norfolk for New-York, was wrecked on a sand shoal on the night of the 7th inst. The vessel and a cargo of 13,000 bushels corn are a total loss. Two men were frozen to death. Capt. Howell and the rest of the crew, frosted, were taken off at 3 o'clock on the next day, and are now at Cobb's Island.

Ship *Euterpe*, of New-York, 71 days from Callao, lost overboard, December, John Kirk, of Dundee, Scotland.

News from Havana.

New-Orleans, Monday, Feb. 11.

The steamer *Bienville*, from Havana on the 7th, has arrived.

Business was brisk. Sugar quiet, at 7@7½ reals. Molasses firmer. Flax, 2¾ reals. Sight Exchange on New-York, 3@4½ premium. Freights are improving.

The steamer *Velasco* had arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz. She brought exiled foreign Ministers and Gen. Miramon.

The Papal Nuncio had been insulted in Vera Cruz, and took refuge in the French Consulate. Miramon escaped disguised after great dangers.

The Archbishop and Bishops were all exiled. The populace stoned them at Vera Cruz, and were afterwards detained by the authorities for trial.

The American Minister, Mr. Weller, was received on the 30th.

Shocking Sleighing Calamity.

Chicago, Monday, Feb. 11.

Seven persons were drowned yesterday while attempting to cross a small stream in Mercer County, Illinois, in a sleigh. The party consisted of an old man, named Minty, Mrs. Mary Haydes and two children, Mrs. Elizabeth Hodson and two children, and Mrs. Barco and two children. Minty saved himself and one of Mrs. Hodson's children by swimming. Mrs. Hodson remained in the sleigh, holding her other child an hour and a half on the side board, until assistance came. Both were taken out alive, but the mother died shortly afterwards.

Missouri Exchange.

St. Louis, Monday, Feb. 10.

Sight Exchange on New-York advanced 2 ⅌ cent. on the week, and was quoted yesterday at 7 ⅌ cent. premium for Missouri paper.

Markets by Telegraph.

Philadelphia, Monday, Feb. 11.

Flour dull, at $5 for superfine. Wheat dull; sales 2,000 bushels; Red at $1 25@$1 28; White $1 35 @$1 40. Corn dull; sales 2,000 bushels at 56c.@66c. Mess Pork at $18 25@$18 50. Lard 10½c. Whisky steady at 18c.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term—Enumerated—Nos. 40, 41, 44 to 60, 62 to 71. Preferred, No. 10.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 367, 431, 439, 451, 143, 457, 459, 461, 465½, 471, 473, 483, 485, 489, 491, 493, 499, 501, 505, 507.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Nos. 145, 146, 155, 157, 158, 29, 162, 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, 173, 104, 105, 106, 176, 177, 178, 179.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 91, 391, 1179, 1181, 1185, 1191, 1205, 1213, 1217, 1229, 1231, 327, 1017, 1043, 1233. *Part II.*—Nos. 142, 686, 896, 908, 751, 18, 502, 268, 792, 784, 862.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 2983, 378, 1899, 379, 380, 381, 384, 385, 387, 388, 389, 80, 221. *Part II.*—Nos. 361, 362, 364 to 370, 372, 374, 375, 376, 377, 241.

[Advertisement.]

Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue

[Advertisement.]

Scrofula, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scald Head and the most inveterate skin diseases, readily yield to the healing influence of Holloway's purifying Pills and balsamic Ointment. They have never failed in a single instance out of thousands of cases where they have been faithfully used.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 58 | Sun sets...... 5 32 | Moon sets.... 8 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 27 | Gov. Island..10 16 | Hell Gate....11 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. D. Allen; Cahawba, Smith, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Crocheron & Co; Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Wisconsin, Scott, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; Sparkling Wave, Emery, Rotterdam, W. Salem; A. Lawrence, Nickerson, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons; Circe, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool, J. B. Adams

Bark Flora, (Nor.,) Nalchenburg, Cork and a market, Funch & Meincke.

Brigs Meteor, Carman, Cienfuegos, Thompson & Hunter; Joseph Park, Park, Cardenas, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners Honesty, Penton, Newbern, J. W. McKee; S. B. Strong, Mott, Wilmington, Jonas Smith & Co; Marina N., White, Washington, Telfair & Horn; J. H. Lequine, Ellis, Darien and Charleston, H. Reimer; J. W., Faulklin, Salem, R. W. Ropes; C. C. Steel, Garfield, Manzanilla, C. R. Chase; Spray, (Br.,) Munroe, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff

Sloop Thos. Hull, Hull, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship E. F. Willetts, (of Mystic,) Barrett, San Francisco Oct. 24, with wool, hides, wheat, &c., to Willetts & Co. Was 18 ds. to the Equator in the Pacific; 42 ds. to lat. 50 S., lon. 98 W.; 51 ds. to lat. 50, South Atlantic; 86 ds. to the Equator in the Atlantic. Had stormy weather the entire passage, except in the trade wind region of the Atlantic. Had a severe gale, with tremendous sea west of Cape Horn. Had the wind N. E. throughout the S. E. trades of the Atlantic. Experienced two severe gales off Hatteras Feb. 7 and 8.

Ship Sea Serpent, Williams, (late Whitmore, deceased,) Hong Kong Nov. 1, with teas, &c., to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Passed Java Head Nov. 24, and spoke at that point bark Sarah Andrews, from Hong Kong for New-York. The S. S. had heavy weather on the Coast. Died at sea, in the Indian Ocean, lat. 26 S., lon. 53 30, Capt. J. D. Whitmore of the Sea Serpent, a native of Belfast, Me., aged 37 years.

Ship Messenger, Hooper, Callao 103 ds., via Hampton Roads 5 ds., with guano to Nesmith & Sons. Feb. 7, off Capes of Delaware, experienced a heavy N. W. gale, during which lost maintopsail, and part of the crew were slightly frostbitten.

Ship Gregorios, (Aus.,) Ratacovicht, London 82 ds., with chalk to order. Experienced heavy weather on the passage. Jan. 30, in a gale from N. W., lost overboard the cook and a boy.

Bark Brazileira, Baxter, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Sld. in co. with brig Mount Vernon, for Baltimore. Jan. 7, lat. 24 26, lon. 74 40, passed a large steamship, with funnel painted red, two masts, fore-and-aft sails set with steam, steering S., the wind from W. S. W. and blowing heavy at the time. The steamship ——, Capt. Fletcher, sld. from Rio Janeiro Dec. 18, for San Francisco.

Bark Mary B. Barney, (of Warren, R. I.,) Marseilles Dec. 1, with mdse. to I. B. Gager. Came out of Algeria in company with bark Hammond, and from Gibraltar same day, and on the 10th, in lat. 36, lon. 7 50, exchanged signals with her. Dec. 1, Tariffa Light bearing E. by N. 8 miles, spoke bark Gen. Cobb, from Pity Point for Genoa. Dec. 12, lat. 36 32, lon. 3 56, Antonia Joseph Mattieo, seaman, of Lisbon, was lost overboard. 7th inst., lat. 38 30, lon. 74, experienced a gale from N. W.; stove bulwarks, and received other damage.

Bark Rambler, (of Rockland,) Packard, Messina Nov. 23, passed Gibraltar Dec. 25, with fruit to Metcalf & Duncan. Dec. 12, off Cape Palmos, spoke bark Caroline, from Genoa for Philadelphia.

Bark Harriet A. Stephenson, Post, New-Orleans 15 ds. with sugar and molasses to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Bark Harriet Spalding, Booker, Galveston 20 ds., with cotton and hides to R. W. Trundy.

Brig Wappoo, (of Lincolnville,) Wilkinson, Matanzas 1st inst., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Sld. in co. with barks Lucy Frances, for Boston; Indian Belle, for Falmouth; brigs Santa Clara, for New York, and Gen. Duncan, for Boston; schr. Celestia, for Hampton Roads. 7th inst., off Cape Henry, experienced a hurricane from N. W.; lost jib, &c.

Brig C. C. Billings, (of Bangor,) Post, Havana Jan. 30, with sugar to Thomas H. Sanford. 6th inst., lat. 34, lon. 74 15, saw brig A. C. Merriman, of Gardner, strg. E.; 7th, lat. 36 30, lon. 74, saw brig Chas. W. King, strg. N.; 10th, off Barnegat, saw brig Reporter, strg. S. E.

Brig Martha Washington, (of Surrey,) Anderson, Cardenas Jan. 29, with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. 7th inst., lat. 38, lon. 78, experienced a heavy gale from N. W., lost foreyard, split sails, &c.

Brig A. C. Merryman, (of Gardner, Me.,) Tullis, Pensacola 18 ds., with lumber to Benner & Deake. 9th inst., off Cape Henry, spoke brig Ida Haynes, hence for Havana, and took from her a Sandy Hook pilot, he having been carried off in the gale of the 7th inst.

Brig A. M. Roberts, (of Belfast,) Colson, Rio Grande Dec. 27, via Hampton Roads 4 ds., with sugar to Peck & Church. Put into Hampton Roads for orders.

Brig Col. Penniman, (of Machias,) Coffin, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Has been 8 ds. off Hatteras, with heavy weather.

Brig Conflict, Rowland, St. Kitts 11 ds., with salt to J. W. Hubbard & Co. 7th inst., in the Gulf Stream, experienced a heavy gale from N. W.

Brig John Giddes, (Br., of Londonderry, N. S.,) McDougall, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar and molasses.

Schr. Rachel Jane, (of Brookhaven,) Reuen, Petersburgh 7 ds., with wheat, bound to New-Bedford. Feb. 7, 4:30 P. M. off Barnegat experienced a hurricane from N. W., and was blown off 60 miles; sprung a leak, lost jib and flying-jib, stove bulwarks and galley, and broke mainboom. Put in for repairs.

Schr. Mountain Avenue, (of New-London,) Berry, Fisal Jan. 23, with hemp to Riera & Thebaud. Jan. 30, off Gun Key, passed bark Kate Hastings, bound N. 5th inst., off Cape Lookout, passed bark Zephyr, bound S. 7th, off Capes of Virginia, experienced a hurricane from N. W.

Schr. Henry Castoff, (of Newport,) Buckingham, Nassau N. P., Jan. 29, with cotton to J. Eneas. Left no Am. vessels. Feb. 7, off Cape May, experienced a hurricane from N. W.; broke bobstay, and received other damage.

Schr. D. L. Richards, (of Hancock,) Joy, Old Harbor, Jam. 17 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon. Left no Am. vessels. 7th inst., during the late gale, anchored under Sandy Hook, and rode it out; lost some light sails.

Schr. Alma, (Br., of Cornwallis, N. S.,)Ederkin, Kingston, Jam., 22 ds., with coffee and logwood to H. De Cordova & Co. 7th inst., off Hatteras, during the late gale lost deck-load of logwood.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Arr. Western Star, from Calcutta; barks Abdel Kader, from New-Orleans; Gemsbok, from Port Elizabeth; brigs A. G. Cattrill, from New-Orleans; Samuel Lindsay, from Bonaire. Below—ship Moses Davenport, from London; bark Trinity, from Galveston.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Arr. at Newcastle bark Annie Kimball, 90 ds. from Liverpool; is leaky.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—Arr. ships Volante, from Arracan; Globe, Liverpool; Bosphorus, from Mobile; Marcia Greenleaf, do.; barks Agean, from Philadelphia; Dorelle, from London.

Miscellaneous.

The whaling bark Massachusetts arrived at Rio Janeiro Dec. 14, in charge of the First Mate, who stated that the Captain left the bark with three boats and their crews (18 persons) on the 5th Dec., in chase of a large sperm whale. Night coming on and a heavy gale at the time, lost sight of the boats, and lay the bark to during the night, but the boats did not return to the vessel; then cruised several days in search of them and not falling in with them concluded they were all lost. We then put into Rio Janeiro, but upon the same evening of the day the M. arrived, news arrived from Santos that the Captain, with his boats and crews all arrived safe at that port on the 10th inst. after being five days in the boats, without any provisions.

The steamship Marion of the Charleston line was, this morning, floated off the Large Sectional dock. The ship Noonday was, this morning, taken on the above dock for examination. The steamship Parkersburg, of the Wilmington, N. C. line is also on the Upper Sectional Dock for repairs.

The steamship Nashville, Murray, which was to have saile from Charleston on the 9th inst., was detained until 7 o'clock this morning, (11th,) owing to a heavy sea on the bar and a thick fog.

The two new pilot boats, Mary Ann Williams, No. 19, and Wm. H. Aspinwall No. 21, have gone down the bay on a trial, wind fresh from south.

The ship Manchester is now on the large balance dock, for repairs. She will be recaulked, and receive her first suit of copper.

Disasters.—Schr. Henry Castoff, Capt. Buckingham, from Nassau, reports: The schr. Hamlet Wade, from Jacksonville Fla., in ballast, bound to Havana, went ashore on the night of Jan. 18 on Abacoa, and became a total wreck. The ship Mary Washington, (of Wiscasset,) Washington, from Charleston in ballast bound to Key West, went ashore Jan. 15, at night, on the Bahamas, and became a total wreck. Was 933 tons burden and owned by R. H. Tucker and others of Wiscasset. Capts. Washington and Wade arrived at this port by the Henry Castoff. The ship Michael Angelo, from New-Orleans for Havre went ashore on the Great Bahamas on the night of Jan. 25, and became a total wreck. The cargo was saved and taken into Nassau by wreckers.

Edgarton, via New-Bedford, Feb. 11.—The schr. Dorcas Ireland, from Mobile, bound to Providence, with a cargo of cotton, was wrecked on the 9th inst. on No Man's Land; cargo will be saved partly damaged; vessel a total loss. Assistance has been sent. (By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.) The D. I. was built at Great Egg Harbor in 1858, 225 tons, rated A 2½, and owned by I. Baker and others, of the above port.

Norfolk, Feb. 9—The schooner Lynchburg from Richmond for Rio Janeiro, is reported in distress, leaky; she will be taken on the stocks to see if they can find the leak. There is also a report that the schooner H. C. Brooks, is ashore to the Southward of Ocracock.

Spoken, &c.

Angler—schr., of Newburyport, from Boston for Turks Island, Feb. 2, lat. 24 55, lon. 69 50.

Mary Louisa——, from Washington, N. C., for Barbados, Jan. 26, lat. 25 22, lon. 60.

Mary Greenish—schr., hence for Jacmel, Jan. 31, lat. 30 18, lon. 68 44, 7 ds. out.

Bark N. Curvin, (of Bath,) ——, Bordeaux 71 ds., with mdse. to E. Caylus De Ruyter & Co.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Kitts Feb. 1, schrs. Fair Wind, from North Carolina, dischg.; Daniel Williams, do., do.

At Sagua, Feb. 1, brig Admiral, for New-York next day.

At Rio Janeiro Dec. 20 ships Gallego, Homewood, fm. and for New-Orleans dischg.; Lawson Watts, from Terrilong, Washington Territory wtg orders; barks Panama, Graves from London do; Sarah A. Nickels, Nickles from Searsport, do; Virginia and Estelina, Wilkins, from Buenos Ayres, do; Henrietta, Brown, from Baltimore dischg.; Vivid Light, Blanchard, from Boston do.; Ann E. Grant Swain from Richmond, do.; Abagail McFarland from Richmond, do; Emperadore, Hubbard from Pernambuco do; Conrad Salsbury, do. do.; Sophia Jones, from Baltimore, do; Adeline C. Adams Hemingway, from Boston do; Chevallie, Anderson, from New-York do; brigs Monticello, Burnham from Baltimore, do; Amy Warwick, Brown, from Richmond do; Chattanooga Forrest from Bahia, do.; Peter J. Warwick Galt hence do.

A SOOTHING LETTER.

GEORGE A. FOWLER, of Guilford, writes under date June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording quietude and relief without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "Cordials" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D's have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SIGNAL AND TRANSCENDANT SUCCESS
OF
PROFESSOR ANDERSON.
TO-NIGHT,
And every evening during the week,
The great, superbly brilliant entertainment,
A NIGHT IN WONDER-WORLD,
OR
THREE HOURS OF ENCHANTMENT,
AMIDST MAGIC, MYSTERY AND MIRTH,
In a brilliant
PSYCHOMANTEUM,
The resplendency of which produces every evening a
FURORE OF EXSTATIC DELIGHT,
Whilst the entertainment itself is received with
whirlwinds of applause.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. Commence at 7½.
Day performances TO-MORROW (Wednesday) and on Saturdays at 2½ o'clock.

MORE LAUGHTER.

Rev. W. H. MILBURN will give his Lecture on "*English Roast Beef and Plum Pudding*," or more of "*What a Blind Man Saw*," &c., at the Cooper Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 14. Tickets 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Mme PREWSTER, who has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. Tells the name of future wife or husband, and that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

A MORE RAPID AND ELEGANT HANDWRITING can be acquired at GOLDSMITH'S rooms, No. 323 Broadway, and No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, in 10 lessons of an hour each, than is usually obtained at other establishments in as many months. Circulars ready.